THE EXAMINER; ed Weekly on Jefferson St., next door but one

to the Post Office. TERMS. THE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE,

PAUL SEYMOUR, PUBLISHER. Vote of the States llowing is the popular vote of each State he last Presidential Election: Dem. Whig Dem plu. 45,719 34,378 11,341

New Hampshire, 27,100 17,866 9,291 18,041 26,770 52,846 67,512 7,322 4,867 29,841 32,832 237,588 232,482 5,105 New York, 37,495 38,318 167,535 161,203 5,671 6,258 32,676 35,944 49,570 43,677 5,893 39,287 43,232 42,100 2,047 44,147 37,730 26,084 11,650 13,782 13,083 60,030 59.917 149,177 155,057 41,359 31,261 10,118 51,988 61,255 27,763 24,237 3,466 70,181 67,867 2,314 25,126 19,266 5,290 58,920 45,528 12,394 5,504 4,046

South Carolina chooses electors by Legislative voie, and without counting her vote, M.. Polk's alurality over Mr. Clay was 38,992. The abolition vote amounted to 62,263,

Massachusetts, ew York, New Jersey, of votes east in 1844, for

olk, Clay, Birney and Scattering, in all the States except South Carolina, was about 2,700,- rate, the slaves in 1850 will number-09. This year it will exceed 3,000,000. POLITICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES, Presidential Elections.

No. of Votes. 2,402,658 1,290,498 . . . 1,162,418 Majorities of Electoral Votes. Polk over Clay, in 1844,

Van Buren over Harrison, in 1836, Jackson over Clay, in 1832, Jackson over Adams, in 1828, Recapitulation of vote in 1844. Polk's majority over Clay, exclusive of

Maj of Polk and Birney over Clay, Maj. of Ciay and Birney over Polk, Presidential Election of 1848. The number of the States of our Union i

thirty. The Senate of the United States is composed of sixty Senators; and 230 Representa-

follows:		
Maine,	91	Kentucky,
New Hampshire,	6	Tennessee,
Massachusetts,	10	Ohio,
Rhode Island,	4	Louisiana,
Connecticut,	6	Mississippi,
Vermont,	6	Indiana,
Maryland,	8	Illinois,
Virginia,	17	
North Carolina,	11	Missouri,
New York,	36	Arkansas,
New Jersey,	71	Michigan,
Pennsylvania,	26	Florida,
Delaware,	3	Texas,
South Carolina,	9	lowa,
Georgia,	10	Wisconsin.

Necessary to a choice 146. Election by the People.

Colleges, the House of Representatives, upon extract may serve as a specimen; which the election would then devolve, would

gan, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin-15. Tied-New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Geor

Some Statistics of the District of Columbia The following presents a view of the free and slave population at the periods de-

	Free	Slave.	Total.	
1800	10,849	3,246	14,193	
1810	18,628	5,395	24,022	
1820	26,662	6,377	33,039	
1830	33,915	6,119	40,034	
1840	39,018	4,694	43,712	
		,,,,,	,	

It will be observed that the slave popu lation nearly doubled itself in the first twenty years (from 1800 to 1820.) During the next ten years it remained almost ending with 1840, it fell off 1,425.

In 1840, the various classes of popula

tion were thus distr	ibuted:		
Alexandria county, Alexandria City Georgetown, Washington County, Washington City,	Males. 490 2,748 2,290 1,098 8,196	Females. 483 3,010 2,834 861 8,647	Total. 973 5,758 5,126 1,959 16,843 30,657
FREE	COLORE	D.	20
Alexandria County, Alexandria City, Geotgetown, Washington County, Washington City,	Males. 110 664 589 141 1,949	Females. 125 963 814 147 2,859	Total. 235 1,627 1,403 288 4,808
Totals,	3,453	4,908	8,361
5	LAVES.		
Alexandria County, Alexandria City, Georgetown, Washington County,	Males. 173 444 327	Females, 127 630 458	Total. 300 1,074 785
Washington City,	649	357	1 713

the South.

nish sufficient reason for believing that the borers forming unfortunate caste in society,

9 9 (B)		Owners of	Taxable slave
			between 14 & 16
		58	119
2300	1.	121	250
100		19	36
		26	56
-		28	58
		305	620
	n oge leen) of he noon a son a loll is i a was	e opone or function of a func- or project of the con- traction of the con-	staves 53 - 58 - 121 - 19 - 26 - 28

3,945 classes. It may therefore be fairly assumed troduced, that its recognition would blast might have been excused a little incredulity greater than 250, and of these some are mi- make it disreputable for the white man to 113 nors and many are women; so that the labor for his bread, and it would thus drive 5,940 slave-holding males of Washington consti- off to other homes the only class of emi-9,276 tute a very minute fraction of the whole grants California wishes to see-the sober number of whites in the city of Washing- and industrious middle class of society. ton, probably not one twenty-fifth part. It We would, therefore, on the part of ninetywill be recollected that the vote cast at the nine hundredths of the population of this last municipal election, (the first vote un-country, most solemnly protest against the der the system of free suffrage) was nearly introduction of this blight upon the pros-

but, as a general rule, it may be assumed ourselves and posterity. that about one half of the whole population 4,836 of the District is embraced within the two quoted from the letter of Mr. Buchanan, periods, 15 and 45. The fair estimate then that every facility would be afforded to the more singular still, whose name she had is, 1,240 as the total number of slaves for slave to escape from his master, is a true 1,943 the city of Washington in 1845. But, in one. Let a single glance be cast at the 15,812 1840, they amounted to 1,713; the de- serious evils entailed upon an entire popucrease, therefore, in five years, was 473, or lation by fugitive slaves and lawless abetat the rate of 27 per cent.

3,570 is now the District, Georgetown and Washington, (country,) was 1,607 in 1840. Apington, (country,) was 1 62,263 plying to it the same ratio of decrease, it gument in support of their introduction, and Albion. must have fallen in 1845 to 1,174. If the the ignorance of the supporters of the measprocess of decrease continue at the same ure. That slaves cannot be held in bondage

In Washington,	-				906
In the rest of the	Distric	ct,			857
Total, -					1,763
Averaging all t	he sla	ves i	n V	Vash	ingtor

in 1845, at \$300 each, (quite a liberal allowance,) the total value of the slave interest in this city did not reach \$400,000, to bequeath to us, contrary to the wishes of scarcely more than one third of the value 64 of the property of the Democratic candi-174 date for the Presidency.

And yet this number of slaves, insignifi-95 cant as it is, is large enough to keep down the spirit of enterprise, and check the flow of capital and immigration into the Dis-38,992 trict.

Were the few slaveholders here to meet together and unite in a scheme of emancipation, to be submitted to Congress, they could rid the District of the evil with very res. Each State, in 1848, will be entitled to a give an impulse to trade, manufactures, ligent population; to say nothing of the great moral bearings of the act, the blot they would thereby wipe out from our national by the will of the deceased except that of one and all, borne loud testimony of the clock, a girl of fourteen, shabbily dressed, Press. our Federal councils .- Nat. Era.

A California Newspaper.

We have received the California Star, a weekly paper, published at San Francisthe immense extent of our Republic!

In the event of no choice by the Electoral in that part of the world. The following Smith was dead,—died in the regiment most powerful whom we have seen. He is life of poverty, compared with which, all our last year, and has attracted much atten-

earth whereon we daily tread? A good ed field?" Nothing was more unlikely, move it would be for all property-holders especially when it was recollected that formance here last night; but we feel quite tunes made and lost? What if newspapers invention consists in making machinery do for shade may be requisite for agricultural purin the place, who have no very settled purpose of improving the town, and distant ideas of rare chances at speculation, to lime before his death, and his widow might in the place, who have no very settled purpose, the same of the task of giving our readers what if the prices of the task of giving our readers what if the prices of the auction room disappoint the sellers, or invention consists in making machinery do what if the prices of the task of giving our readers what if the prices of the auction room disappoint the sellers, or invention consists in making machinery do what if the prices of the task of giving our readers what if the prices of the auction room disappoint the sellers, or invention consists in making machinery do what if the prices of the task of giving our readers are to be published; what if the prices of the task of giving our readers are to be published; what if the prices of the auction room disappoint the sellers, or cotton and grain have fallen, or a steamer ticable. The beauty of this machine is, single stems, are preferable. To shelter live ideas of rare chances at speculation, to time before his death, and his widow might comploy upon their unoccupied lands some few of our liquor-house idlers—and in the process of ploughing, harrowing, hoeing, and planting, it is not idle to believe some and planting, it is not idle to believe some and planting, it is not idle to believe some and planting, it is not idle to believe some and planting and his widow might ticable. The beauty of this machine is, is ingle stems, are preferable. To shelter live that it can work button-holes and embroid is below with news of wars and revolutions? She has no thought or care for all this. She is far removed from any effect of changes in the stock-market: the storms that shake of the cotton and grain have lallen, or a steamer ticable. The beauty of this machine is, below with news of wars and revolutions? She has no thought or care for all this. She is far removed from any effect of changes in the stock-market: the storms that shake of the cotton and grain have lallen, or a steamer ticable. The beauty of this machine is, below with news of wars and revolutions? She has no thought or care for all this. She is far removed from any effect of changes in the stock-market: the storms that shake of the cotton and grain have lallen, or a steamer ticable. The beauty of this machine is, below with news of wars and revolutions?

I hose tricks which depend thanky upon their unoccupied lands some is below with news of wars and revolutions?

She has no thought or care for all this. She is far removed from any effect of changes in the stock-market is injurious rather than beneficial than the original than the process of ploughing, harmoning the stock with a neathest and the process of ploughing that it can work button-holes and embroid is below with news of wars and revolutions?

Though the stock with a neathest and storm the process of ploughing that it can work button-holes and embroid is below with news of wars and revolutions?

Though the storm that it can work button-holes and embro hidden treasure would be brought out.—
Some silver mines are wanted in this vi
Some silver mines are wanted in t stationary, but during the decennial period cinity, could they be had without expe- Smiths, might there not have been in the themselves. riencing the ill effects following in the train service? What more likely than that the "Not to mention the long catalogue of high to be felt or heard by her. Her life is will go down to posterity with that of letter from London, in the National Intelligenof their discovery. Monterey, our capital, mother, too, should be dead?

30 min., is a moral impossibility, and encamp on Kersall-moor.

tion on this side of the Rocky Mountains.

Nowhere could there be less pretext for the introduction of slavery than in California.

The country is well known to be remarks.

The country is well known to be remarks. 1,713 bly healthy. Small portions of the St. Regiment, but was a young man, however; esting youth, son of the wizard himself— and the other on the floor, her bonnet is Totals, 2,058 2,656 4,694
In the white population, the excess of trades over males over males over males was 1,013; in the color-day, we suppose, by the sale of colored males than females to a greater and the other on the floor, her bonnet is so in the color-day, we suppose, by the sale of colored males than females to a greater and the other on the floor, her bonnet is so in the color-day, and the other on the floor, her bonnet is so in the color-day, and the other on the floor, her bonnet is so in the color-day of the family had been duly cleansed. A bucket found the action of the family had been duly cleansed of the family had been duly cleansed. A bucket found the color-day, and the other on the floor, her bonnet is so in the color-day of the family had been duly cleansed. A bucket found the crowded somewhat over her face, but she is only exceptions to this general observation, answers a containing the colored males than females to a greater waste in a sewer, or about the kitchen, a gentleman you see coming that way, the more manageable, and less severe than the color-day of the family had been duly cleansed. A bucket family had been duly cleansed of the family had been du ed, 2,033, This difference is to be explain- a mild intermittent fever prevails in parts of ed, we suppose, by the sale of a greater those valleys, but it is known to be much number of colored males than females to more manageable, and less severe, than the same disease in our Western States. It is

number of slaves has been steadily decreas. of a color unlike that of the proprietors of the soil. At present, there is not a slave The following interesting statistics, com- in California, and the power of the Governpiled from the assessor's list of 1845, for ment is inadequate, it is believed, to their Washington have been handed to us by an general introduction. Those who attempt

the transfer of their slaves from the east to the west of the Rocky Mountains, will "he's Serjeant Smith too; but they are not showered upon pit and dress circle with Maldonota, however, eluded the vigilance and fifty persons have made a profession of remeet with the inevitable loss of their proper. here; they are in Canada. ty. They might as well attempt to remove them to New England or to Canada.

"While we sincerely entertain these views, and value the union with the United States as highly as we should, the simple recognition of slavery here would be look-The assessors are bound by law, in their ed upon as a greater misfortune to the terreturns, to discriminate between those who ritory, than though California had remainhold slaves for life and those who hold them ed in its former state, or were at the present only for a term of years; but we are in- crisis abandoned to its fate. We have both joined the Captain, laughing; "and she, alformed that this duty has been neglected. the power and the will to maintain Califor. so, is married to a Sergeant. The number given above of persons owning nia independent of Mexico, but we believe. slaves, of course, embraces both those though slavery could not be generally inthat the number of real slave owners is not the prospects of the country. It would perity of the home of our adoption. It is impossible to estimate exactly the should look upon it as an unnecessary married, and registering also the marriage number of slaves from the data furnished; moral, intellectual, and social curse, upon of the daughter, with every other particular

"The assertion in the paragraph above, tors, of other classes, at large, over an ex-The slave population of the rest of what tent of wild uninhabited country, and inhere, every one who has traveled from the Sierra Nevada of the north, to the seaport cities of the southern country, will admit. Our contemporary, the Californian, in treating upon this subject says: 'It would art were succeeded by the more tangible the red rosette at his button-hole, Cavaig- by heaven. be the greatest calamity the power of the United States could inflict upon California,'

> the people of this country. intelligence from Oregon, via the Sandwich Islands. It has various extracts from the Honolulu papers, relative to the outrages in Oregon last December. Verily, these people must live 'the other side of sunset.'

Romance of Life.

with an industrious, a thrifty, and an intel- or 20 years ago, a sergeant in the 33d Reg. credulity stare in willing, but still perplex- of the Atlas. iment. The executors had punctually dis- ed, assent to the axiom that "seeing is becharged all the duties imposed upon them lieving." The Manchester papers have, escutcheon, and the resulting harmony in paying this legacy, and they gave up that wonderful doings of this extraordinary per- and not over clean, has brought apples for so little likely they could ever properly Guardian: trace out the legatee, for the lady who had left the legacy had left no address of the wizards, magicians, (or by whatever name dow, lost in the pages of a book which she tion. He received a patent for it in France ter, than if it were exposed. a weekly paper, published at Sair Themat.

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ter it contains we suppose is news; and

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the professors of the black art may be callwhat an idea does the fact not impress of what is it? 'A Fairy to make it work, and that the thought flash- in breaking the uniform current of the windafter the child's birth!

attract may serve as a specimen:

"Sulphur and Saltpetre, &c.—There

"Sulphur and Salt be divided as follows.

Whig.—Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaw York, New aware, Maryland, N. Carolina, Florida, Ohio, Kentucky—12.

Democrat.—Maine, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Ar.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Ar.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Ar.

Linde, to the developments then are every main sox, that the developments then are every main and just can in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and every movement of the foot produces a corresponding and by communicating a fettle of the developments then are every main box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and every movement of the foot produces a corresponding a fettle of the developments then are every main box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and in a very small box. It is fixed on a table, and in a very small box. It is fixed on a table, and in a very small box. It is fixed on a table, and in a very small box. It is fixed on a table, and in a very small box. It is fixed on a table, and in a very small box. It is fixed on a table, and in a very small box. It is fixed on a table, and in a very small box. It is fixed on a table, and in a very small box. It is fixed on a table, and in a very small box. It is fixed on a table, and in a very small box. It is fixed on a table, and in a very small box. It is fixed on a table, and in a very small box. It is fixed on a t kansas, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Michi- of this Bay, and about 110 miles from the er generation of men to that serving in main into a branch of the fire arts. town of Sonoma, one containing inexhaus.

1828, after hard foreign service in the afwhich are so peculiar and sold 110 limes from the er generation of men to that serving in the left said engines, she stickes can easily be made in a minute.

Nor ought it to be altogether kept out of view, that the retaining, and judiciously arrangement, the deep of our entermined to that serving in the left said engines, she stickes can easily be made in a minute.

Nor ought it to be altogether kept out of view, that the retaining, and judiciously arrangement, and on the floor of our entermined to that serving in the left said engines, she was the serving in tible quantities of saltpetre, the other fairs of Cabul or amongst the agues and which are so peculiar and movel, have dundered and on the floor of our entry makes a 'magmaterial being sown, and by turning a line, a portion of growing timber on a farm, abounding in sulphur, both said to be of fevers of Canada! But, even if remem- ring the season been given at the St. James's ic circle' for Queen Mab. What matters screw, the stitch is instantly varied. The confers a richaess and picturesque beauty on bered, what of his widow and child? Would Theatre, London, alternately with the to her the exchange of millions of money machine will sew, stich, and form cords the landscape. We have seen some lands, on machine will sew, stich, and form cords which nothing was sought for her the exchange of millions of money "Who knows what may be in the very they have continued followers to the "tent- French plays, and have attracted large and or the gigantic transactions of the street? and plaits. The stich is the tambour or they have continued followers to the "tent- French plays, and have attracted large and or the gigantic transactions of the street? and plaits. The stich is the tambour or ter, where the greatest beauty was produced by

Wheeler.

"But," continued the captain, "she has married again.'

"And could you give me the name of her present husband?" was the next inquiry. bon bons (to say nothing of the numberless the savages murdering all who came into

"Well," said Mr. Wheeler, "it is not the mother I want, but the child,-the daughter.'

"O! the daughter. Well, we have the daughter too. She's on the moor; but she's "And married also into the regiment, as

"Married into the regiment, also," re-

The facts seemed so striking and the coincidences so unlikely, that the inquirer had he not been talking to one not likely to romance, and on a less serious subjectan hour from his arrival on the moor, Mr. Wheeler was in the presence of the legatee herself; was next day in possession of docby the courtesy of Captain Gough, showing by their playful and harmless bites, to actual to bestow good music—wax by their playful and harmless bites, to actual to bestow good music—wax by their playful and harmless bites, to actual to bestow good music—wax by their playful and harmless bites, to actual to bestow good music—wax by their playful and harmless bites, to actual to bestow good music—wax by their playful and harmless bites, to actual to be the courtesy of the courtesy of Captain Gough, showing by their playful and harmless bites, to actual to be the courtesy of the courtesy uments from the register of the regiment, when Serjeant Smith enlisted, when his lights-flowers-Strauss' band, and pretty knowledge their obligation. But, in the daughter was born, her name, when the Sergeant died, when the widow was reof the daughter, with every other particular important to give the child a legal title to a legacy left her by a person she could never the days of Louis Phil- the Spanish soldiers, and conveyed back to the country was search of food, when she was arrested by there were no villages, but the country was at the Tuileries in the days of Louis Phil- the Spanish soldiers, and conveyed back to the country was search of food, when she was arrested by there were no villages, but the country was at the Tuileries in the days of Louis Phil- the Spanish soldiers, and conveyed back to the country was at the Tuileries in the days of Louis Phil- the Spanish soldiers, and conveyed back to the country was at the Tuileries in the days of Louis Phil- the Spanish soldiers, and conveyed back to the country was at the Tuileries in the days of Louis Phil- the Spanish soldiers, and conveyed back to the country was at the Tuileries in the days of Louis Phil- the Spanish soldiers, and conveyed back to the country was at the Tuileries in the days of Louis Phil- the Spanish soldiers, and conveyed back to the country was at the Tuileries in the days of Louis Phil- the Spanish soldiers, and conveyed back to the country was at the Tuileries in the days of Louis Phil- the Spanish soldiers, and conveyed back to the country was at the Tuileries in the days of Louis Phil- the Spanish soldiers, and conveyed back to the country was at the Tuileries in the days of Louis Phil- the Spanish soldiers, and conveyed back to the country was at the Tuileries in the country was at the Tuileries was at the T have known, had never heard of, and, more singular still, whose name she had never so much as heard mentioned, even Marrast fully justifies, by the strict courtesy be left there, the food of beasts. Two days that much of this work can be ascribed to the commandant, who ordered her to be tied to a tree in the middle of the wood, and to be left there, the food of beasts. Two days The feth relations which had been circulated in that neighborhood," by her mother!

We have only to add, that the executors. rejoiced at being so unexpectedly enabled to complete the task imposed upon them, lost no time in fulfilling the requirements

maturgies who has ever yet appeared, at least to modern mortals, since the cabilis new republic, while Ledru Rollin placed of the whole adventure, suffered the woman tic mysteries of necromancy and the black the red nightcap upon his head, Lamartine to live who had been so visibly protected assistance. We understand that his labors have wonders of mechanism, will perform at the nac the broad red ribbon round his neck, Liver Theatre this week, and if the people nothing remained for Marrast but the red and such a calamity Congress has no right of Liverpool are as wide awake to the mi- heels of the ancient Marquis de la Regence, some rather startling facts regarding the reneighbors of Manchester, they may pre- in spite of the danger of tripping which and bread in Edinburgh, which he has the nomination of M. Sibour to the Arch-The Star acknowledges the receipt of pare themselves for astonishment, mystifical every true republican must find who enculled from the Post-office Directory. We bishopric of Paris; a step which is regarded as tion and perplexity. The celebrated "bot- deavors to wear them. Meanwhile the observe from his statement that in this city lie with the Papal Court. if he does not jump into a bottle, he con- change. You would be surprised at the wine and spirit merchants-making 902 trives to bring something out of it, and simplicity and innocence displayed of late concerns in all. Assuming that at each of Sheltering Farm Lands.—The practice, althat in such quantity as to fill all spectators in our fashions and habits. The ladies are these places an average of £5 a week is most everywhere prevailing in the U. as a matter almost too wild and impractica- former. The following is one of the no- sale into our office.

clever sleight-of-hand tricks, an inexhausti- in the valley, yet she leaves it, and lives Jacquard .- Scientific American. rests on a bed of quicksilver, so say the It seemed almost chimerical to pursue ble stock are drawn from an empty silk another life among the beautiful creations cute and knowing. We say if we can dis- such an investigation, and so thought the handkerchief; and fans and cannon-balls, of fancy. cover ourselves upon a bed of silver, we, executors. One of these gentlemen, Mr. and such like light materials, are dropped God has made none of us too low to up the pen, and cry aloud, with flood—

'a pickaxe, or a spade."

The Star is decidedly opposed to the information of slavery into California, and, in various directions about the country in fact, regards it an impossibility. It consequence of the apprehended disturb. for our single self, shall straightway throw B. Wheeler, the news-agent of Manches from a hat borrowed from semebody in the dream, and none too high. The same book in fact, regards it an impossibility. It consequence of the apprehended disturb we say possible?—means of communica dicate. The lounger in a rich fauteuil or lows: quotes with approbation the letter of Mr. ances, and amongst other things perceived tion, which marks any hour named by any on a costly sofa, had the identical pleasure, Buchanan, who says that the establishment that a few companies of the 33d Regiment of the spectators, while a bell, suspended no more or less keenly, than this poor read-0 min., is a moral impossibility, and or never," thought he; "there is between her and us? We all dream dreams to servant of a free press must render. My wine-bottle, yields forth glass after glass of ill endorse the sentiments of Mr. Buchanof slavery in California, south of 36 deg. had come to Manchester, and were gone to below, strikes any number at any speed er of fanciful stories. will endorse the sentiments of Mr. Buchanan. They are sensible and just, and will
commend themselves to universal approbation on this side of the Rocky Mountains.

Wine-bottle, yields forth glass after glass of continually, and our ambitions are too often schoolboy fancies, that we forget not in our liqueur or cognac, at the pleasure of the spectators who propose to drink it, with a lives. We grasp at bubbles which break in our hands, we pursue phantoms that fly lives. We pursue phantoms that fly lives the shedow, which makes one almost in our hands, we pursue phantoms that fly lives. The shedow, which talks are too often liqueur or cognac, at the pleasure of the sheep on their liqueur or cognac, at the pleasure of the sh

Here was encouragement, thought Mr. dience, and his quiet smile told that he was none the worse for his extraordinary "Robert Houdin's liberal gallantry we to forbid any one going beyond the settle must notice, as fans, bouquets, fruit, and ment, on pain of death, in consequence of

"Why," rejoined the captain, smiling, glasses of the mysterious liqueurs) are their hands. A Spanish woman, named even a profusely bountiful hand."-Liver. of the guards, and made her escape. Havpool Albion.

Political Guietics—The New Pastorni Fashions.

Marrast shows a more intimate acquaintance with the temper of the people than the formidable animal, approaching her, any of his confreres, and is gaining favour caressed and licked her with mournful cries, and popularity every day, because he speaks rather calculated to excite compassion than well as the mother?" inquired Mr. Wheeler. not in the Chamber, he writes not long ar- dread. Maldonota soon perceived that the "Revivals are in progress in several churches on ticles in the National, he discourses not, but lioness was with whelp, and that her groans my field. In one, 12 have been added, and the gives dinners, balls, and parties, and thus conciliates the favor of the ladies, by far get rid of her burthen. Inspired with courthe most influential portion of the republic, age, Maldonota assisted the effort of nature as they were of the monarchy, the consul- in that awful moment when she seems reate, and the empire. Rely upon it, Marluctant to give tife to beings which parents "I find free access to all classes of people, and rast has destined himself to be President of are to enjoy for so short a time. the Republic, and is preparing the way for The lioness being safely delivered, soon reason to believe that two families here, who but so true were they, that in a quarter of his election by the means which never fail went in quest of provision, which she with the Parisians. While his rivals offer, in long solemn discourses, to lay down for tress, which the latter shared with the little improvement in the number who attend relithe service of the country their fortunes, whelps who were brought into life by her gious worship. We are much encouraged, look their talents, their energies, their very lives; women. To those who know Paris, there course of time, the family dispersed, and a large number of volumes and tract publicacan be but little doubt as to which argument has the better chance of persuasion. kindness to the cave, disappeared also. - ed during a revival there, which occurred soon The soirces at the Nouvelle Presidence are Hunger again forced Maldonota to go in lafter my visit. This was in a region where

and amenity of his manners, free from all afterwards the soldiers found her alive, surdemocratic taint, the expression, full of rounded by hungry tigers, eager to devour "There are several extensive revivals in progress naivete, of the Duchess of L., who, while her, but who were kept at a distance by on my field, of a more enduring character than endeavoring to recollect where she had a lioness, who, with her whelps, were lyheard the name, suddenly exclaimed, "Oh ing at her feet. When the lioness saw the vicinities where I have spent most time, and hands?" These pretensions to aristocratic her away, the lioness and her whelps fol- in Bedford and Marshall counties within the refinement on the part of Marrast are look. lowed her footsteps, showing all the marks last four weeks, and the work is still progress-Mr. Houdin, the Magician.

ed upon by his brother republicans with a of regret and affection that a disconsolate ing."

The most extraordinary professor of that jealous eye, and they ill-naturedly declare family could for the departure of a dear and raculous as their friends of London and their which he immediately donned of course, lative consumption of intoxicating liquors Roman Catholic.—The Pope has accepted the conjuror" of yore promised an impossi- public gains by these refined tastes of the there are 296 spirit-dealers, 360 grocers and bility which he did not perform; but Houdin President, and, though his political enemies spirit-dealers, 49 hotels, 51 taverns and is a conjuror of another complexion, and, may sneer, their wives wish not for a coffee-houses, 48 wine-merchants, and 98

"Of all the conjurors, necromancers, seated on the floor in the entry by a winthe immense extent of our Republic!

This paper contains much interesting information relative to our new possessions formation relative to our new possessions formation relative to our new possessions was introduced into London some time data the interesting into define the child's birth!

(who held his audience spellbound with a stand, sit. It all book.' We smiled and walked on; think-defined and walked on; think-def street, the war of carts and engines, she stiches can easily be made in a minute. - calmer weather. turn nations, strike on mountain peaks too is the name of the inventor, and his fame DISEASE AMONG SHEEP IN ENGLAND .- A late

"Clairvoyance is exhibited by an inter- against the wall, one hand is on the book fear for you, my brother, my friend, when Soar-Subs.—The finest peach and apricot

Captain (Captain Gough) has been in the regiment more than twenty years." Concentrated edier, his only support being in Cayenne. Great fears were entertained in Cayenne. Great fears were entertained with brain-throes, pass unnoted, unobser-Mr. Wheeler advanced to meet the Cap. the ether, and consciousness is lost, while be massacred by the blacks, and the blacks wed, even if not received with relentless The county and city of Alexandria, since the census was taken, have been retroced to Virginia, The population of Georgede to Virginia, The population of Georgewas, in 1840, white, 23,925; free colored, 6,499; slave, 3,320.
We have no means of estimating the amount of the whole population at this amount of the expression of the census was taken, have been retroced to the cher, and consciousness is lost, while the cher, and co

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. When the Spaniards first settled in Buenes Ayres, in 1635, it became necessary

Extraordinary Generally of a Lioness.

assistance, and, bred up with her, seemed,

Temperance Statistics.

A correspondent has communicated to us

The French Sewing Machine.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE -One of the colpor eurs of the American Tract Society, in Franklin County, Kentucky, writes on the 9th of September as follows: "The Lord has been pouring out His blessing on my field of labor ligion, and joined the different churches. Many ing wandered through unfrequented roads, have attributed their conversion to reading the publications of the Society. During the last three months I have visited 346 families, and she entered a cave to repose herself, where, to her horror, she encountered a lioness; found 37 of them destitute of the Bible. but her terror soon changed to surprise when one hundred and twenty-three dollars worth of evangelical books, and circulated many volumes and tracts gratuitously.'

Another colporteur, writing from Macon, Georgia, under date of September 1st, says:hopefully converted on each occasion."

A third Tract colporteur, writing from Salem

have united with the church, are the fruit of my brought and laid at the feet of her benefac- Others are awakened, and there are evidences of ing for victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.' section in Indiana, where he formerly circulated

GREAT REVIVAL IN THE METHODIST CHURCH .been attended with the most happy results. Many have been added to the Church already, and the work of revival is still unabated. We had the

AGRICULTURAL.

with amazement. Superior to the necro- all robed a la bergere, the gentlemen wear realized from the sales, the amount realized removing every tree from the ground, in clear-A lady of Stockport died a few months mancer in the Diable Boiteux, he impriscoats a la Celadon. A couple of polka would be £4,510 per week, and no less a fording shelter to farms exposed to high winds ago, leaving a great number of legacies to one not only one spirit, but many, and the dancers at the Nouvelle Presidence look as sum than £234,520 a year! Turning to and biting blasts, is not sufficiently appreciated. could rid the District of the evil with very little inconvenience, and in so doing would give an impulse to trade, manufactures, and agriculture, which would soon crowd it and biting blasts, is not sufficiently appreciated. Spirits thus imprisoned, he brings forth again in sight of his audience in such propagation and biting blasts, is not sufficiently appreciated. Spirits thus imprisoned, he brings forth again in sight of his audience in such propagation again in sight of his audience in such propagation. The again is not only one spirit, but many and the dancers at the Podvenic Trestuctive for the again and biting blasts, is not sufficiently appreciated. Spirits thus imprisoned, he brings forth again in sight of his audience in such propagation. The again is not only one spirit, but many and the relatives and biting blasts, is not sufficiently appreciated. Spirits thus imprisoned, he brings forth again in sight of his audience in such propagation. The again is not only one spirit, but many again in sight of his audience in such propagation. The again is not only one spirit, but many again in sight of his audience in such propagation. The again is not only one spirit, but many again in the country of the again and biting blasts, is not sufficiently appreciated. Spirits thus imprisoned, he brings forth again and biting blasts, is not sufficiently appreciated. amount to £312,000—or only about £77,- the local climate is thus improved. The fact 480 more than the amount annually ex- that the climate may be thus improved, has in Day after day, with the regularity of a pended on intoxicating liquors !- Scottish many instances been sufficiently established .-It is, indeed, astonishing how much better cattle thrive in fields even but moderately sheltered, than they do in an open, exposed country. The inventor of this machine is an In the breeding of cattle, a sheltered farm, or a ble to be thought of, inasmuch as it seemed tices which appeared in the Manchester She was here a half hour ago, and on humble artisan, who has a great mechanigoing out a moment since, we found her cal genius, and who has been engaged for the keen winds of spring and autumn, they uni-

"There has been much alarm lately, and un-

fortunately there has existed sufficient cause for A gentleman of distinguished attainit, through the appearance of a very formidable ments, who formerly conducted a weekly disease among sheep, designated by the veterina-"You must live in, and for the paper. - folk the disease has been very general, many infected sheep having been sold in Norwich mar-There is no escape from this voluntary, ket, and the infection thus widely distributed and yet life-long slavery. For now nearly through the district. So great has been the

All Hail, Delaware.

Our noble little sister is wide awake. heart throbs with the life-blood of liberty.

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE -The Blue Hen's Chicken says: "The petition for the abolition of slavery in this State is receiving the signature of almost all of our citizens. From appearances it will be one of the largest petitions ever offered to our Legislature.'

Sons of Temperauce.

The annual meeting of the Grand Division of Kentucky will be held in our city next week. A full attendance is expected, and if any opinion can be formed from previous meetings, we have reason to look for an assemblage of men whose characters and intellectual abilities would do honor to any State.

It has been a matter of surprise in every city and town in which the Grand Division has met, that the Order of the Sons of Temperance has awakened so universal an interest. In its ranks are found men of every profession and employment, rich men and poor men, men not known beyond their little circle of friends and men with nation-wide reputation.

The success of this association is truly wonderful. Established six years ago in New York, it now has its branches in almost every State and territory of the Union, and enrols on its books, we believe, nearly two hundred thousand members.

What is the secret of its success? The an swer to this question is found in one word, the word, "brotherhood." This society has brought out into bold relief the great principle of fraternity. Its leading idea is, that man is bound to feel an interest in his fellow-man, and that that interest is not to cease because his fellowman is unfortunate and degraded, but rather to increase. Misfortune and degradation present strong reasons for earnest, heart-felt, unwearied efforts in behalf of their victims; and these ef-

forts are to be made in the spirit of kindness. This is the great principle of the association and it is this which has given it so strong a hold upon the affections of a large portion of the community. The unhappy man, who for years has been in bondage to appetite, who has regarded himself and been regarded by others as an outcast, enters this society and is addressed as a brother. The word of kindness is spoken in kindly tone, the hand of friendship gives its warm grasp, hope, long dead in the sepulchre of his heart, comes to life and he resolves to be

He is cheered in his efforts. Encouraging words are uttered, the eye of affection follows him with tender solicitude, and every inducement, which the human heart can feel, is pre-

The good already effected by this Order is immeasurable, and that its future career may be crowned with success, must be the earnest desire of every friend of humanity.

Discussion.

In the Georgetown, (Ky.) Herald of the 4th inst. we find the beginning of a discussion of emancipation. The editor himself takes no active part in the matter, but invites communications from both parties. The editor says,

"The following communication, as we have heretofore remarked, is from the pen of a prominent and influential citizen of our county; in which he discusses a subject of no little importance to the citizens of this proud Commonwealth; one which is already enlisting advocates on either side, from amongst our most distinguished citizens, throughout the length and readth of the State."

The communication published in the Herald the editor says is "from a gentleman who has mingled in the councils of the State, and who possesses the very necessary qualifications, in such a discussion, of age, varied experience and rare financial skill; a man of good attainments and unquestioned integrity, who would not, for any consideration, knowingly occupy a false position.'

We are glad to see the friends of slavery in our State come out and present the arguments in favor of their views. If slavery is an institution calculated to confer benefits on all connected with it, let us all be be convinced of this. and then let us take measures to rivit the system upon ourselves and our posterity. Let the white citizen of the slave State feel that he is blessed, and let the slave be taught that he is no longer to indulge any vain aspirations for freedom. Let us cease giving each other hard names, and enter into the discussion with a solemn sense of our responsibility to God and quence in the State Legislature, and subsequentour country

The writer in the Herald, who takes the sigcountry. He reasons with the warmth of one (alas! but too successful, it is feared) to take the to low abuse; he shows that he is a gentleman | the Bar of the Supreme Judge. A. B. C. begins by quoting the communica-

tion from Frankfort, which appeared in the and the editorial remarks which accompanied

"From the foregoing extracts," says he, "and from other indications which have come under my observation, it is apparent to my mind, that some scheme of gradual emancipation is to be powerfully urged by certain editors and other influential men, upon the consideration of the Convention which is shortly to be convened for the purpose of remodling our present Constitudeclarations of the Convention leaders, re-echoed by the Convention press, and endorsed by the Convention party, that Conventionists had no design to meddle with the Institution of slavery; that they did not aim to disturb the existing elations between master and slave. The viole tion of this sacred pledge by those who now propose to agitate the question of gradual eman cipation, needs no comment from me; the hon est yeomanry of the State will contemn and condemn the movement and its instigators; the will strive in vain to incorporate in the Consti-tution, any clause, by which the rights of slave holders can be invaded, merely for the purpose of testing their Utopian theories; theories which, if put in operation, would shake our common country from centre to circumfer-

who proclaimed at Frankfort that they had no design to meddle with the institution of slaveone to say that they would keep back views interests of their beloved State. We could suppose it possible for one to promise his friend who is standing at the edge of the mighty deep. that the vast wave which is seen rushing to the shore shall not wet his foot-but we are not inclined to believe that the wave would stop. Men often do more than they intend to do. The first laborers in the American revolution thought the son of your love had imbrued his hand in Such is slavery, American slavery, in which that they were merely opposing a tax upon tea; the blood of his fellow, and was wandering over some professed christians are troubled to find they were achieving the indepence of a nation, the land of his nativity with the brand of Cain anything inherently wrong, anything at variance

mits of no question -- that slavery has the effect laborers receive from 30 to 100 per cent. more liana and Illinois; the same remark holds good with reference to every other branch of

and working man, in a pecuniary point of view, because it enhances the value of the labor upon which he depends for support, and thus puts many luxuries within his reach, which the proceeds of his labor would not afford, in a free State. It is also beneficial to him in a social and political point of view, because it lessons those distinctions in society, which, in the freo States, are found to be so onerous and oppressive on the poor man; every white man in a slave State, stands upon an equality with his fellow man; the reason of this is apparent. All the cheap labor of the South is performed by negroes, and yet this is a kind of labor that cannot be dispensed with; if the negroes were driven out, the whites would, from necessity, be compelled to perform such labor, and hence there would be gradations in society which do not now exist in Kentucky. Wealth would be the sole aristocracy, as is the case in other free States, and the poor white man would have to sink to the position now occupied by the negro. Are our mechanics and working men willing to occupy this position; will they aid by their votes in expelling the negroes, only that they may fill their menial offices? Are they prepared to aid in forwarding a scheme which will compel their wives, their sisters and their daughters to abandon or be forced from the position of equality they now enjoy, and sink them to the level hired domestics; to become household drudgs-victims or the wash tub and scrubbing brush; do they wish to see their children blacking boots, and performing other menial services ow devolving upon the pegro? Do they themselves wish to become mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water?" If so, by all means let them vote in favor of gradual emancipa-

Now, if the slaves States are such a paradise for mechanics, we should think they would pour into them in crowds-that the great diffiulty would be to keep ourselves from being deluged with them. But where do the mechanics and manufacturers of the slave States live? Not in the paradise offered to them in the midst of slavery-not in the plains of "the Sunny South," but among the bleak mountains of ten to be taken from the South to the North, in the contest that is now upon us. manufactured there, and brought back to the aborer's paradise from which it started. We pay the manufacturer in the free States for taking it away, for manufacturing it, and for bringing it back. Some mechanics live in the South, but they have to be paid for residing in their paradise. In the language of Dr. Ruffner, South without receiving a heavy premium for working in a slave State." A. B. C. shows his contempt for some kinds of labor. No State can prosper where labor is despised. It is despised, and always will be despised, where slavery exists. Those who are fully imbued with the feelings which the system of slavery tends to create, consider it disreputable to car-

hereafter. In the meantime, we refer our readers to the North American, on the relative prosperity of the free and the slave States.

The Late John Jenkins Esq.

In the long catalogues of casualties, outrages, and bloody murders with which the ample columns of the Louisville Journal are stored from week to week, the recent brief announcement that "John Jenkins Esq., editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, was killed in a street fight." was prob ably passed over by most of its thousands o readers with hardly a thought-perhaps with the brief reflection, how common these things are in the South! To us they contained one of the most painful announcements that ever startled the quiet tenor of our daily life. We knew Mr. Jenkins well for several years, whilst, some thirteen years ago, we were students together at Hanover College. It seems but vesterday since we saw him, though we have not met since, and even now his portly, manly figure. the bright eye beaming with genius and kindness, and the face redolent of fun and wit and good nature, are vividly before us. Gifted with rare endowments of genius, taste, and ready eloquence, with a sweetness of temper which nothing could disturb, and a flow of spirits which made him the charm of every circle. he was the pride of the College, and almost idolised by his fellow-students. His talents justified the highest expectations as to his future career, and would have proved themselves equal to any station however arduous or exalted. Our paths in life have since been far apart-he returned to his native State, and became, we believe, a practising lawyer. We have heard of him since, as distinguishing himself by his eloly as having become cannected with a paper, all of whose editors seem destined to die a violent nature of A. B. C., seems to be fully satisfied death-and now we hear that he has fallen a that slavery is essential to the well-being of our victim to the bloody code, and, in the attempt. who wishes to convince, but does not descend life of a fellow-citizen, has been hurried before

But this melancholy case is but one of thou sands, and Mr. Jenkins is not the only victim Louisville Morning Courier a few weeks since, of violence who has left an "amiable wife and several children" to mourn his untimely end. The truth stands staring out on the pages of every newspaper that, all over the States where slavery rules, Human Life is lightly esteemed, and sacrificed without scruple and without loss of character, to the passion, the interest, or the whim of the moment. Professional men, reputable farmers and merchants, fathers of families in the free States, do not take each other's lives in the streets, or resort to the laws of honorable murder, for insuits, real or imaginary. As to

ment? Is it peculiar to the present year? 1837) used the following language: "We long o see the day, when the law will assert Rs maj. which almost daily occurs within the jurisdicised communities, to be re-christened in derision, any human being.

to lay down the intolerable burden of a life em- should be a negro-trader, a dealer in human bebittered by the agonising consciousness that ings.

to this giant wickedness.

We are happy to state that this sublime composition is soon to be performed in this city .-It has never been performed in the West, except about eleven years ngo, when Madame Caradori

forts they have made to bring out this Oratorio, and we hope the citizens of Louisville will show Slavery, then, is beneficial to the mechanic their taste by filling the house. We believe that there is a great deal of correct musical taste n our city, and we should be much mortified to ee an empty sent in St. Paul's Church on the evening when this Oratorio is performed-especially as an empty one is scarcely ever seen when men with blackened faces sing "negro songs." All the proceeds of the performance are for the benefit of St. John's Church

> New Albany Theological Seminary. We learn that the Professorship of Theology this important institution, recently tendered to Rev. Dr. Mac Master, President of Miami University, has been declined by him. No one can loubt Dr. Mac Master's eminent qualifications, his great learning, vigorous intellect, and admirable talent for teaching, in which he excels any man we ever knew. And we should, we confess, have been pleased to see preside over this western school of the Prophets, a man whose trumpet would give no uncertain sound on the great question of the day; who would not teach his pupils anything about our "patriarchal institutions," "handed down from those good old slave-holders, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, now in the kingdom of Heaven," who has the mind to perceive, and the courage to proclaim that American slavery, as a system, meets with no countenance from the word of God, and who endorses to the full, the bold and emphatic declaration of Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckenridge, of Lex ngton, that the man who cannot see that slave ry is an enormous outrage on all the rights of human nature, has simply no moral sense. (We and good man like Pierre Chastang to be placed quote from memory, but think these are very nearly the exact words of Dr. B's, declaration.)

Such men, among the leaders of their church, are few and far between, and removed as they are from the crazy fanaticism of one extreme, and the cold-blooded indifference of the other, New England. The raw material has very of- they can and will exert great influence for good

The complete and gratifying manner in which Dr. M., has been recently sustained by the trustees of Miami University, in a long and painful contest which he has waged with a part of the students and faculty, and his former unpleasant relations with a majority of the Synod of Indiana, in which the Seminary is located, and by Northern workmen cannot be hired in the which it was established, have doubtless had their effect in producing his decision.

The Ex-Slave. We have read with deep interest the follow-

ing article from the Alabama Tribune, publish-

We hastily announced on Tuesday the death able a man in many respects, that a brief sketch ry a light bundle along the streets. Is it true of his life will, we are sure, interest many of C. can prove this, he will certainly be entitled old at his death. He was the slave of Jean Chasto the name of a great discoverer. Why, even tang, and in 1810 or 1811 became the property the negro speaks with contempt of "poor white of Regest Bernody. During the Indian war and at the time Jackson was in command of the troops in this city, Pierre, then known to the We will say something more on this subject citizens as a brave, honest, trustworthy man, was appointed by Jackson patroon, or captain of a Government transport, to carry provisions the troops stationed at Fort Montgomery or Fort Mims, and to those in camp near the present site of Mount Vernon. The undertaking was perilous, as at that time the whole country was infested with hostile Indians, and but fev persons could be found to take charge of an exedition attended with so great a risk of life .--Pierre was, however, successful, and reached

the troops in safety, with a supply of provisver. Pierre rendered essential service to the city by taking care of the sick and protecting the property of the citizens. He and one or two ther persons were compelled to act as nurses and sexton. The sickness and mortality were so great that it was difficult to have the patients properly cared for-three, four, and five bodies were taken at a time in a cart and deposited a pit. As a matter of course, all who could get away precipitately fled from the pestilence eaving their property in charge of Pierre. He daily opened the stores for the purpose of venti-lation and securing the good, from damage. On the return of the merchants in the fall, they found everything safe, and as some appreciation of his services and honesty a subscription was at once taken up for his emancipation, also to purchase him a horse and dray. Since that period his avocation as a drayman has enabled him to support his family quite comfortably, and at he same time amass a snug little property.

Pierre, until within a year or two past, enjoy ed throughout his long life uninterrupted health and always seemed happy and contented. No person in this community, white or black, was ver more highly esteemed and respected, and no one in his sphere has been a more conspicuous, honest, benevolent and upright man. He always acted on the golden rule of doing unto there as he would be done by.

A few thoughts have been suggasted to our minds by this article, which we desire to present to our readers.

And first, we were struck by the hearty recognition which this paper, published in the very midst of slavery, makes of the true manhood of one, who had been bought and sold as a piece of property, and whose countenance bore in its dark hue, the badge, the infallible sign, as many consider it, of mental and moral inferiority, as well as of social degradation.

Pierre Chastang was black and he had been a slave, but these circumstances are forgotten by the editor, or remembered by him only to ingrease his admiration of one who had proved himself so genuine, so noble a man. Not unfrequently are such tributes paid, with all hearvery casts its blackest cloud.

We rejoice at every such instance, not only as a triumph of justice and humanity over the influence of unfortunate circumstances and evil systems, but for the stinging reproof which it gives to the heartless men, whether in free or a man never could be certain but that some slave States, who affect to regard the black man other man's tract would prove to be lying just the cruse of this difference, who doubts a mo- as incapable of moral and intellectual improvement, and fit only for slaves. This false senti-Eleven years ago, the Governor of the State of ment, which could commend itself only to men Kentucky, in his message to the Legislature ready to be enslaved themselves, or to enslave others, finds no place in the heart of the Alabama editor. Unreservedly he pays his heartesty, and stop the wanton destruction of life felt tribute to the memory of one, than whom "no person in this community, white or black. tion of this Commonwealth. Men slaughter was ever more highly esteemed and respected, each other with perfect impunity. A species of and no one, in his sphere, has been a more conommon law has grown up in Kentucky, which, spicuous, honest, benevolent and upright man."

This was eleven years ago: has the case mend- Tribune are not of altogether a pleasing chared any since? Let the open, atrocious, and un- acter. One train of reflection to which it gives ry. We believe that they sincerely wished to punished murders since, make reply. A roan's rise, possesses an extremely painful interest .prevent any discussion of this subject. But life in Kentucky is at the mercy of any desper- Here is a man, a genuine man, with truth of they could speak only for themselves. The ado of reputable connexions, who may chose to character which places him high in the scale of friends of emancipation never authorised any take it; for a jury of noble-hearted Kentacki- humanity, traits commanding the esteem and ans would never think of sending a gentleman winning the affection of all who knew him, and which they considered essential to the dearest to the gallows or the penitentiary. Fathers! yet that man, in fifteen States of our Union, Mothers! is this the fate for which you destine could legally be placed on an auction block and your petted darlings, dearer to you than life? sold as you would sell an ox or a hog. Yes, And do you wish to have your gray bairs that active mind, that noble and honest heart, brought down with sorrow to the grave, as were that Christian character, could be knocked down recently those of a most respected citizen, glad to the highest bidder, even though that bidder

A. B. C. contends that slavery is beneficial to on his brow and, hell already in his heart? If with our holy religion. A christian man may be the mechanic and laboring man by increasing you do not, oh, lift your remonstrances and bought and sold as a dumb beast is bought and the price of their labor, and relieving them from your prayers against the continuance, extenthe menial offices which are performed by sion and perpetuity now attempted to be given wrong in the transaction; in fact, many seriously allege that the transaction is sanctioned by chris-

tianity. We confess ourselves so dull as to be unable to find such sanction either in the com- To the Editors of the Examiner: mandments pronounced by the Savior second to least, professed christians, will regard right, not as a matter of circumstance, but of immutable, everlasting principle, and when they will see

ight, and wrong always and only wrong.

rticle in the Alabama Tribune. It was the moral worth, the high character, of Pierre Chastang, which caused the merchants of Mobile to procure his emancipation. Whatever may have been their abstract notions of slavery, they felt that it was wrong for such a man to be enslaved. And, by the way, it is somewhat curious, if slavery is so great a blessing as some Christians would claim, that whenever a slave performs some heroic deed or manifests a noble character, the spontaneous and universal feelng is, that that man ought to be free.

Now it seems to us, that if slavery be indeed o great a blessing, an altogether different emotion should be experienced; that whenever a nan exhibits nobleness of soul and greatness of neart, the universal sentiment should be, that that man deserves everlasting slavery.

But whether slavery be a blessing or not,

nearts respond to the hearts of the Mobile merchants, that it is no condition for an intelligent n. And from this universal experience, the friends of Emancipation may draw a lesson. Just in proportion as slaves manifest intelligence and moral worth, the evil of slavery is acknowledged. Let, then, every effort for the education, the religious and intellectual education, of the colored people be made, that they may have an opportunity of becoming intelligent and virtuous, and thus hastening the advent of the day, when the institution, which dooms them to ignorance and degradation, shall pass away, and iniversal intelligence go hand in hand with uni-

Good Lord, Good Devil.

Franz Hern tells us in one of his frisky little sentences, describing the betweenity which so remarkably characterised the great Erasmus, that Erasmus was like a man who should build a splendid church for the service of God, with a nice little chapel beside, in which he might occasionally worship the Devil. And it is told of certain heathen nations, that they explain Major Pierre Chastang. He was so remark- the great lonor they pay the latter, by saying, they do not know into whose hands they may fall that the laboring man has a higher position our readers, and perhaps have a beneficial influ- after death. There is a great deal of human naence upon his own caste. Pierre was born in ture in thee stones, as there is said to be, by this city in 1779, and was consequently 69 years good authority, in man generically, and, as our friend, Dr. Bailey says, in the National Era in particular. The four words at the head of this paragraph illustrate every important and comnon trait it human character. Hudibras shows one phase of it in the worthy men who

> Compound for sins they are inclined to. By damning those they have no mind to, and of another respectable individual, some

nodern genius has hung, Paul, with his charity his conscience calms, He steals a pig and gives the tail for alms; The following anecdotes, we think, cast some

light on the same trait. We give it as we got it from a dignified divine of our acquaintance. who adds to the character of one of the most laborious and useful of western clergymen, the

During the late war with Great Britain, a seninel was stationed in a small barn on the lines. which had the reputation of being haunted-the pearance, yet every night was heard, by the terified soldier on duty, a rolling and rumbling, as of a dozen barrels over head, and, very naturalhe gathered up all his oozing valor into the trename of the Father, the Son, and the Holy sist the authority is not good, for, Ghost, what the d-l are you doing up there.

Fruit in Kentucky. During a recent trip of some one hundred miles into the interior, through some of the finest parts of the State, we were much surpris ed at the scarcity of good fruit-almost every orchard we could see from the road was either dead or dying-in fact we saw but one that could be called thriving, and that belonged to a market-man in the neighborhood of Lexington. It surprised us not a little to find the most splendid farms, in the highest state of cultivation, and fruit fit even to feed hogs; we suppose of course there is good fruit here and there-all we can say is, thatin a sojourn of more than two weeks in some of the finest counties, and on some the most beautiful farms in the State or out o tiness and sincerity, to colored men of mind and it, we did not get to eat, in the midst of the seacharacter, even in those States over which sla- son for it, even a third rate apple. We are informed by an old citizen, that one reason, perhaps the principal one, for the neglect of old orchards is, that the fruit in them is generally worthless. In the early settlement of Kentucky, land titles were proverbially uncertainatop of his; but in such cases the loser was allowed the appraised value of his improvements. and in such appraisements, a bearing fruit tree (even if a crab or a choke-pear, we suppose,) was valued at five dollars. Consequently the first thing a settler would do, in such a state of dubiety, was to follow Dumbiedike's advice to his son, to be "aye stickin in a tree," without much, if any, regard to kind or quality. This is certainly an apology for letting such fruit die, but none for not substituting better, when such

The Weekly Messenger. We have omitted to notice this popular journal since it has entered upon its second volume. "with," as we are glad to learn, "increasing evidences of prosperity." It is devoted to the cause of temperance, and is the official organ of the order in Kentucky. Its object is, not merely to advocate the cause of temperance, but to furnish to families literary selections of pure and unexceptionable matter, and to the general reader important foreign and domestic news, to give, in short, a judicious epitome of all that is most interesting and instructive at home and abroad. Its editorials are able and scholarly. and commend themselves to the reader, by their gentlemanly and courteous tone. It is beautifully printed in quarto, at two dol-

lars per annum, at the office of the Publishers Messrs. Underwood & Young. See Prospectur in another column.

Vera Cruz, at 15 cents, per lb.

Let the Methodists Hear. No. XV.

founded on Genesis IX, 25-27: "And he said, cursed be Cangan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren. And he said blessed be the

The argument of the perpetualists founded uphis posterity, by the righteous decree of infinite wisdom and justice were doomed to interminable slavery, and the Africans being the descendants of Ham, are now receiving in themselves, at the hands of the posterity of Shem and Japheth, the accomplishment of the predictionand hence African slavery as it exists among us is not a wrong! The pretence to sustain this position by an appeal to the history of the world, and close the appeal by solemnly asserting that while the posterity of Shem and Japheth have often conquered and ruled the descendants of Ham, there is no instance in which his have triumphed over theirs. In their eagerness to arrive at a conclusion consonant with their theory, they overlook the fact that for more than four undred years the descendants of Shem served under task-masters in Egypt-and that their task masters were the descendants of Ham: and that after they had entered the land of Canaan they were again subdued by the descendants of Ham and held in in subjection twenty years-Judges

But to the direct answer. 1 .- The argument assumes, and takes as granted what should be proved, viz: that Ham and all his descendants were placed under this terrible anathema. Ham s not named in the text, though in the context he is named as the offender-and those who adopt the opinion that all his family were placed under the ban say, that Canaan is here put by ellipsis for "the father of Canaan," but this by no respectable authority, except Newton, who in his "dissertation on the prophecies" express ed the opinion that it is probable; Dr. Adar Clarke in his note on the place, says, "the Arabic version has Ham the father of Canaan, bu this is acknowledged by none of the other ver ions, and seems to be merely a gloss." The opinion of Josephus, "That Noah did not curse Ham, by reason of his nearness in blood, bu cursed his posterity, and when the rest of them escaped that curse, God inflicted it on the children of Canaan," seems more probable and agrees better with the text and the subsequent history of the people.

2.-The argument assumes, and takes granted, that the terms "a servant of servants agreeable concomitant of being one of the most shall he be to his brethren" imply all that is ne companionable-may his shadow (which is no cessary to a justification of African slavery a practised by us. True, it is an intensive form of expression denoting great degradation, but not implying necessarily, if at all, what we under stand by slavery. Every reader of the Bible upper story was "full of emptiness," to all ap- will remember a similar passage where the idea of slavery is wholly inadmissible: "The elder shall serve the younger," Gen. XXV-23, imports no more by common consent, than the suly the soldiers became very loth to occupy it after periority of the descendants of Jacob over those dark. A bragging fellow, offered his services of Esau. The subjection of the Edomites to Is for the duty, with many protestations of fear. rael in the reign of David, 2 Samuel viii, 14, is lessness and taunts on his comrades for being generally regarded as an accomplishment of the so easily sheared. Pretty soon after he heard the prediction and it does not possess a single charnoise begin, and whistled stoutly to keep his acteristic of slavery. Why put a greatly harsher courage up-after awhile he called out, "Who's sense upon the text? But I will allow, for the there!" and as the noise went on and increased, moment, that they have proved the second thing assumed in the argument, that the force of the mendous and comprehensive adjuration, "In the terms justifies the idea of slavery, and still in-

3. In order to make it a warrant for African slavery as practised by us, they must prove that the Africans are the descendants of Canaan; and should they fail to do this the whole argureceived opinion of Biblical critics that the curse was limited to Canaan, and that it fell not upon him but on his posterity, and I think is can be shown that it came upon them to the uttermost. The Fible throws a fence about its predictions, so that men can neither break through to grze, nor weave its truths into a cloak of licentiousness. If we turn to the Binot a single decent specimen of any kind of ble, we find a particularity in the notices it takes of Canaan, contrasting strongly with those it takes of others: thus in Genesis X. 19-"And the border of the Canaanites was from Siclou as thou comest to Gerar, and Gaza; and as thou goest unto Sodom, and Gomorrah, and Admah, the steamer's mail, arrived at Boston, at 12 20 and Zeboim, even unto Laska," we have the P. M. The British Mail Steamer Acadia sailed \$1 05 to 6 50 per acre. The average was proprecise metes and bounds of the country occu- at 12 M., consequently the whole mail was left ably about \$2. The sale was by order of the pied by his posterity-and this particularity is behind. wanting in relation to all others. Infinite wisdorn seems thus to have drawn a line round about them, that when the cup of their iniquity should be full, His chosen people, the instruments of His power, might know where to find them; and the purposes of His justice being accomplished, no man might thenceforward plead the curse of Canaan in extenuation of oppression and wrong! The Canaanites were devoted to destruction, "But the Lord thy God chali deliver them unto thee, and shall destroy them with a mighty destruction until they be destroyed. And he shall deliver their kings into thine and Michigan canal, have been highly successhand, and thon shalt destroy their name from ful. The Chicago Journal says that the aggrewere it written down, would cause her, in civilWhat higher eulogium could be pronounced on men as Orr, Byrom, and Allen offer the most two things: 1st, That their destruction was to be paid down in par funds, which creates luscious varieties, tested by long experience, at be full and complete—as nations their names much stringency in the money market there. plished by the Israelites; accordingly when 000 at Ottawa, \$25,000 at Lasalle, \$9,000 at sum than £193,882 4s. 10d. for the relief oshua entered the land of Canaan he commenced the work of conquest and extermination together. "For it was of the Lord to harden their hearts that they should come against Israel in battle, that he might destroy them utterly, and that they might have no favor, but that He might destroy them as the Lord commanded

anxiety they manifest to purchase this land, has Western: Moses."-Joshua, XI., 20. The twelfth chapexcited some suspicions that they have discoverter of the book of Joshua enumerates thirty-one kings who were subdued by the Israelites during the lifetime of Joshua, and with equal precision the thirteenth chapter numbers those that still remained to be subdued. Let those who feel probably be visible to the naked eye. sufficient interest in the subject, follow up the details of history up to the time of Solomor

Boston ice may be had in great abundance at 1. That Moses was commanded-"When thou comest nigh unto a city to fight against

it, then proclaim peace unto it. And it shall beif it make thee answer of peace, and open unto the Editors of the Examiner:

If It make thee answer of peace, the Post of the New York Evening Post, approving and defending the Senator Beaton's views in views in the New York Evening Post, approving and defending the Senator Beaton's views in views in the New York Evening Post, approving and defending the Senator Beaton's views in views in the New York Evening Post, approving and defending the New York Evening Post, approving Post but one, "love thy neighbor as thyself," or in its series of letters, one of the strong holds of pro found therein shall be tributaries unto thee, golden synonyme, "do unto others as you would slavery men has been quietly passed by, and it and they shall serve thee." — Deut., XX., 10-11. classes receive in the free States of Ohio, In- Allen was in Cincinnati. The musical profes- have others do unto you." We admit, moreover, is more than intimated that it was done under and that it is reasonable to suppose that great Allen was in Cincinnati. The musical profes-sors in the city deserve great credit for the ef-our mental obtuseness to be so great, that we the conviction that it could not be taken. The have never been able to see how a deed, which purpose has been to treat the subject generally, offer and escaped. Answer—This provision done to a man of fair skin, is an act of intol- without turning aside to consider every special did not apply to the doomed nations, as is seen if done to a man of fair skin, is an act of intel- without turning aside to consider every personal done to a man of fair skin, is an act of intel- without turning aside to consider every personal done to a man of fair skin, is an act of intel- without turning aside to consider every personal done to a man of fair skin, is an act of intel- without turning aside to consider every personal done to a man of fair skin, is an act of intel- without turning aside to consider every personal done to a man of fair skin, is an act of intel- without turning aside to consider every personal done in the constant of the succeeding verses: "Thus shall thou do to the people of New Mexico and California done in the constant of comes, when done to a man of darker hue, a hu- their policy, and having proved, as I humbly unto all the cities which are not of the cities of mane and christian deed. Perhaps, we should conceive, that slavery is contrary to the whole these nations. But of the cities of these people, bewail our moral perversity and our mental dull- scope of revealed truth—and utterly condemned which the Lord thy God doth give thee for an inbewail our moral perversity and our mental dull-bewail our moral perversity and our mental dull-bewail our moral perversity and our mental dull-beyail our moral perversity and our mental dull-formia and New Mexico; that in the interval be-tween the close of the Mexican mercal be-tween the close of the Mexican mercal being for the time to come when Christians, at content to leave unnoticed, some of the few pas- breatheth; but thou shalt utterly destroy them; sages which seem to warrant it, believing that namely, the Hittites and the Amonites, the Cathe good sense of the reader would suggest an naunites and the Perizzites, the Hivites and the interpretation of them conformable to the general Jebusites; as the Lord thy God hath commandand acknowledge that right is always and only character and principles of revelation. In this, ed thee."-Deut., XX., 15-17. This is sufficientit seems, I was mistaken, and must now pause ly conclusive; but allowing that the provision One other thought is suggested to us by the to examine this fortress, or remain obnoxious to applied to these nations—the history shows that the charge of taking counsel of my fears! Be- with a very few exceptions none of the people fore I proceed to the engagement, it is proper to were spared. Rahab and her family at Jericho. premise that a failure to answer it fully in all its were saved as the just reward of her kindness to details, will prove nothing, except want of abili- the spies, and the Gibeonites procured temporaty in me; because the system of domestic slave- ry immunity from the dreadful destiny by a ry is proved to be contrary to natural justice and ruse de guerre.-Joshua IX., 3-15. And the the law of God. But te the argument; it is conversation which passed between them and the princes of Israel before they entered into covenant, proves plainly enough, that both parties understood the provision to relate, exclu-Lord God of Shom; and Canaan shall be his ser. sively, to foreign nations. They, as a just puncant. God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall ishment for their cunning craftiness, were doomdwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be ed to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water for the house of God." Their service was to supply fuel and water for the tabernacle-and on this passage may be stated thus: Ham and all subsequently for the temple—but they were not under the orders of the Executive, was laufu slaves-they retained rights inconsistent with that relation, and the power to enforce them .-(See 2d Samuel, XXI., 1-6.) The account of them, as a distinct people, here closes, and having for generations endured the slow, consuming curse, they are at last swallowed up!-The prediction was accomplished.

> 2dly-That many of the inhabitants fled into istant countries, especially into Africa, where they were permitted to live in peace, and that from these refugees has descended the long line of slaves, which have for ages groaned beneath the yoke, I answer: 1st. It is probable that many did save themselves by flight, but it requires some thing more than conjecture to satisfy an honest mind in a matter of so much moment. I an- Oregon enjoyed? Search the constitution, and swer, 2dly. That it was the purpose of infinite wisdom and justice, as revealed to Moses, not only to drive them out of the land of Canaan. but to pluck up and destroy them forever—and ernment and made their own laws, to remain in that no counsel or strength could by any possi bility avert that destiny. The Gibeonites opposed it, by stratagem, made a covenant with Will the people of California be less in the right the chosen of God, and by linking themselves so closely with those appointed to destroy them, no doubt, supposed they had successfully warded the blow-but an unseen hand was upon them until withered and parched, they perished! The same hand was upon every refugee to execute that which God had before determined and ages are bound to obey, it follows that they must ago, the blood of Cansan ceased to flow in human frame a temporary government of a ins! I have thus as briefly as possible evan the light of Divine truth; whether it has been taken, let the reader determine. With a deep tary prefect who now sways the rule of that conviction of the correctness of these views, I cannot close this communication without re-affirming that the Bible furnishes no warrant for African slavery. No, none!! God of Justice.

To the conclusion it may be objected.

Oh! speed the moment on
When wrong shallcease—and Liberty, and Love,
And Truth, and Right, throughout the earth be k
As in their home above.

Under the Bridge, Oct. 10, 1848.

Death of Mrs. J. N. Madtt. Mrs. Frances A. Maffitt, wife of Rev. John N. Maffitt, died on Saturday, 30th ult., at the residence of her step-father, John Pierce, Esq., in Willoughby street, Brooklyn. Her disease was typhus fever. She was about 18 years of sional government.

age, and possessed of great personal beauty .--

Her funeral, which was very numerously at-

tended, took place on Sunday afternoon.

At the fair of the American Institute, in New York, is a cheese 1500 pounds in weight, made in Ashtabula county, Ohio.

For California The barque Hermione, cleared at Philadelphia for New Orleans, has on board a company of contain, upon an average, 4 persons, making

soldiers destined for California. Hours of Labor.

As decided upon by the French National Assembly on the 8th ult., a day's labor is limited to 12 hours in the manufactories. A former law, for ten hours, gave general dissatisfaction, and was rejected by 616 to 67. Four workmen the city of New York, two thousand six houtook part in the debate.

Great Fire in Penoncols

Our New Orleans papers inform us that a fire occurred in Pensacola on the 25th ult., which destroyed the principal portion of that town .ment must fail. I have before given it as the It broke out about half-past 1 o'clock in the morning, and destroyed thirty-five or forty to be on foot to deliver over the Island of Cuba buildings. The private residence of Col. Wil- to the Yankee Nation. Mr. Saunders' explanason, U. S. A., was also burned. It was feared tions were satisfactory. that a great deal of distress would be the conse quence of this disaster, as many persons had lost all their furniture as well as everything else. Mr. Inperarity's loss is estimated at \$50,000: and the entire loss is set down at \$75,000 to

Storm on Long Island Sound-The Acadia Mails Left.

The storm on Long Island Sound, on Tuesday night, was very severe. The Connecticut, with

Railroade Liable for Damage by Fire.

The Supreme Court at Northampton have given judgment in favor of the Springfield Mutual Insurance Company against the Western Railroad, for the amount of \$623 60, with \$107 62 interest-the first named sum being the amount paid by the Insurance Company for the burning of a house in 1845, which was set on four years, this being the second. fire by a locomotive of the Western Railroad.

Illinois and Michigan Canal. The sales of lands granted to aid the Illino

under heaven. There shall no man be able to gate amount of the sales will not vary materially stand before thee, until thou have destroyed from \$750,000, one quarter of which, with the them." Deut., III., 23-24. This passage proves interest on the balance in advance, is required formers, have just arrived in New York. Of the amount sold, about one half was for and America, contributed, from the end of No en. 2d, That the destruction was to be accom- Chicago city lots. \$36,000 at Lockport, \$34,- vember, 1846, to the 1st of May, 1848, no less to

Morris, &c., and the balance for farming lands. distress in Ireland. Mormon Settlement in Texas. The Mormons have lately been negociating lowing copy of a telegraphic despatch received 180 for the purchase of a large tract of land on the terday by Mr. Speed, our indefatigable city the Pierdenales, above Fredericksburg, Texas, and shal, that Mr. Robert Ewing was arrested by the intend to form a new settlement there. The Marshal of Evansville yesterday on the steamer

ed some valuable mines upon it. Encke's Comet can now be seen with an ordinary telescope, and in about three weeks will I bring him up?

Rev. Dr. J. O. Choules, of Rhode Island, dewhen the last of three mighty princes submitlivered the opening address of the annual fair of the American Institute, in New York. He well remarked: "Many parents show a disposition to ted to Israel, and see if the measure of their punishment has not long since been meted out. To this conclusion it may be answered, raise their children to live without labor; but Board have elected in his place them has Sears, now of the Newton Theological Sembles Conclusion it may be answered, and a man of great nary. Dr. Sears is a Baptist, and a man of characteristics of the search they will raise a generation which will curse their ancestry."

The Government of Call We think the following remarks from the New Senator Benton's views in regard to the present

nhabitants to form a constitution and establish erect it into a territory and legislate for it, an eminently just. And that Mr. Benton's advice whatever may be thought of the manner in which it is given, is wise and seasonable

We perceive that the opinion of Mr. Bente tween the close of the Mexican war and the tablishment of a territorial government by Co gress, the people of those provinces have a new to live under a government of their own fram is questioned in certain quarters. To us, on t contrary, it seems that Mr. Benton has a very manifest truth. For some time past there has existed a milita

ry government in California, establishe sident of the United States as inciden hostile occupation of the country. His right to establish such a government has been question ed in some quarters, but it has always seemed us clear enough. It was, however, in i but a temporary arrangement, arising out of s necessities of a state of war, and ceasing have any binding authority on the inhabitant the country the moment the war was at an en The establishment of such a government an invaded country, is one of the modes of

rying on the war. When the war is over the modes of prosecuting it are discr course—they are no longer rightful. There are some, however, who hold the contrary. Journal of Commerce, for example, insist inasmuch as the government established by American army in California and New Mer in its commencement, it must continue to be the government of the country until Consees fit to alter it

This would be continuing the war after the war is over. It would be treating California are as a country peacefully annexed by treaty, he as a hostile region, belonging to a nation will which we are yet in a state of hostility. doctrine laid down by the Journal of Coms just as wrong as it would be to say that Gen. Kearney, during his occupation of country, had declared it or any part of it under nartial law, as he no doubt might nightfo during the war, the inhabitants would be oblig to submit to martial law until Congress she interfere in their favor,

What is there in the case of California to de prive the inhabitants of the same power to form their own government, in the absence of arr legislation of Congress, which the people see whether by its terms the people of that to ritory are not entitled to the same rights and privileges as the people of Oregon. Yet when the colonists of Oregon framed their own govforce until Congress should exercise its proper power of legislation over them, it was univ sally admitted that Oregon was in the right if they claim the same liberty? The only an thority to which they are bound to submit up der the constitution is the national legislature They demand that this legislature shall provide for their government, it denies their application and leaves them to themselves, as it has for several years, in the case of Oregon. There being no constitutional government which they If the Journal of Commerce be right, the

people of California may be kept for years upder the despotism of the Executive. The millcountry, may resign or die, or be removed by the authority which appoints him, and Mr. Polk, according to the doctrine of the Journal of Commerce, may appoint his successor. The authorities of the province may be changed according to the caprice of the President, and the entire government of the country may be wielded arbitrarily and without accountability, until Congress shall choose to interfere. A majority, devoted to him, in a single one of the Houses, may continue the power in his hands until the time arrives for erecting the province into a State.

We believe that more words are not necessary to show the absurdity of the doctrine contended for by the Journal of Commerce, and to prove that the inhabitants of California have a right at any time, to displace the present provi-

The annual meeting of Friends (orthodox was recently held at Richmond, Indiana. This is a very interesting occasion for this body of our religious people. The number in attendance was very large. The Palladium says the fellowing facts were ascertained with considerable accuracy. There were on the premises adjoining the meeting house, 400 traveling vehicles of various kinds. These may be estimated 1600. There were 226 came on horseback, and 716 persons returned from the meeting on foot besides about 74 in carriages and omnibuses furnished from the city, making in all 2650 per-

During the past season there were killed in dred and seventeen dogs, which were found at large, contrary to law.

The Spanish government has opened a corres-

pondence with Mr. Saunders, the American Minister at Madrid, in relation to some plot said

The quantity of flour received at Boston for the week ending the 1st inst., was 24,430 bris., of which 10,949 barrels was received by the Western Railroad.

All widows of revolutionary soldiers married previous to 1800, are hereafter to draw pensions Grert Land Sale.

48,973 acres of Western lands. Illinois brought from 85 cents to 85 35 per acre, and Wisconsia

trustees of the late U. S. Bank. The total number of immigrants arrived at New York from 1st January last, to Sept. 30, 18 143,238, more than one half of whom are from

The General Conference of the Methodist Connection of America, commenced in New York on the 4th inst. It meets every

In the recent debate in the French National Assembly, M. de Tocqueville eulogised the United States, and said that ours was the only real democratic republic in existence.

A band of German Musicians, twenty-seven in number, of which twenty-four are solo per

EWING ARRESTED .- It will be seen by the fal-EVANSVILLE, Oct. 11th,

25 minutes past 1, P. M. Sir:-I have arrested Robert Ewing and he is in jail. He acknowledged shooting Kelty. Shall Yours,

RESIGNED.-Hon. Horace Mann has resigned the office he has so long filled, of Secretary of the ncholarship, breadth of views and energy of character,

Population in the North and South. long since we extracted from the St. not tone writer asserting that he sed should some immediate awkward evil, as it was called, which lling emigrants thence to of the North; and, only a few selivered at Indianapolis, by Gov-Letcher, of Kentucky, at which that gencimated that some measures in relaavery might possibly be adopted by the at to State at their expected convention. outh not, perhaps, to be inferred, from gat not, I there is any great probability immediate abolition of slavery by the Missouri and Kentucky. Such predichave often been made before, and for many ever back, in these and others laveholding Sales, in which the institution, however, remains unchanged. The remarks are chiefly to be taken as indications that, in these States, le lasen a blessing regarded as a blessing, and that there is no lack of understanding the particular ways in which it operates injuriously to the public interest. In Kentucky it is felt, and has been long felt, as the great evil of slaveor that it withers the right arm of the free white honor-creates for him a degrading and despective competition, before which his pride is smeare compared, and his industry perishes; and so, for mesake of the free white man, the advocates of enancipation desite to place Kentucky among the free States. In Missouri, a younger State than Kentucky, a new frontier State, so to speak, of great extent and fuil of unoccupied lands, as well as great mineral wealth, they are struck with the spectacle of those various streams of immigration, which come pouring from the Lakes and over the Alleghanies into the mighty valley of the Mississippi, passing by Missouri-the nch, the fertile, the temperate, the highly atmin-to seek their destination in the wilder and less hospitable northern regions of Iowa and Wisconsin. Here, also, the pride of industry refuses the rivalry of slavery; depreciation is felt in the value of land; and the ssions to the population of the vounger free States is a standing commentary on the happier fate of the latter, in a mere economic new, in escaping the evils of slavery.

And, in fact, treating the slavery question merely as one of economic interest, it may be said with truth, and cannot be gainsaid, that all emenence in America, where it has been am nie, proves the superior advantages of freedom. and that no human wit, no ingenuity of logic or ferror of eloquence, can devise any argumentin beforce of the institution capable of standing against the counter testimony furnished by the simplest statistical exhibit of the comparative growth and progress of the free and slave States We cannot look at such an exhibit without perceiving, at a glance, that liberty is the talisman of prosperity, and that a free State always must power, a commonwealth shackled by any re maining fetters of the feudal system.

tions, for the purpose of constructing such an exhibit of the comparative increase in populaee and slave States of the American the subject and give a perfectly just, as well as pretty vivid, idea of the economic re-

Let us trace the progress, from 1790 to 1840. of some of the ancient States of the confedersev on both sides of Mason's and Dixon's line. selecting such States on either side as may seem most fairly capable of comparison,-Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, on the one side, and the other; which represent the three classes of 1840, with the increase in each during the half

Sq. miles. Pop. 1790. Pop. 1840. Increase, 59,096 78,085 32.13 p. ct. 319,728 469,232 46.76 747,610 1,239,797 63.15 81,456 1,996,134 1,787,114 59.65 68,825 108,830 57.42 375,787 737,699 94.75 310,130 2,428,921 614.13 Rh. Island, 1,225 56,025 787,732 3,275,450 315,80

The three first named States have the advantage over the last in their territorial extent, which, indeed, is nearly in the proportion of 3 to 2; and they have other obvious advantages in mildness of climate and natural fertility of habitants as the three Northern States together. The changes effected in half a century are prodigious, each free State outstripping its slavewild lands. Virginia and New York had abund- ship. ant unoccupied territories, offering every inducethe half century, increased her population plied her's seven-fold; her single population now being nearly dowble that of the three slave uous liquors. States. If we take these three States together,

If we examine the progress of the modern States-the new States of the Mississippi Valley-we shall find the same extraordinary ine-President Roberts in procuring from Lord Palmerston the free States. Compare the growth of the two adjacent States of Kentucky and Ohio, for the last forty years, from 1800 to 1840. Kentucky may be said to be an old State, compared with Ohio. In 1800, with a territory of 40,000 square miles, she could boast a population of 220,959; which, in 1840, had tisen to 779,828, or three and a half times the original number. Ohio, with 44,000 square miles, began the world in 1800 square had an interview with Lord Palmerston, in compared to grow adjacent States is calculated to check any tendency that prices might otherwise have to check any tendency that prices might otherwise have to check any tendency that prices might otherwise have to check any tendency that prices might otherwise have to check any tendency that prices might otherwise have to check any tendency that prices might otherwise have to check any tendency that prices might otherwise have to be landed in this country within a month from this time, to be an old surface and the result of the say nothing of flour and other articles large quantities of which we are advised of having been shipped.

Indian corn, is quoted 35sa37s per quarter. Indian corn may be expected to be landed in this country within a month from this time, to be an old say and the result of the control of the new State, with "a treaty of alliance and commerce." The last boon may be of less advance. 100,000 bushels Indian corn may be expected to be landed in this country within a month from this time, to be an old say and the result of the control of the new State, with "a treaty of alliance and commerce." The last boon may be of less advance. 100,000 bushels Indian corn may be expected to be landed in this country within a month from this time, to be an old say nothing of flour and other articles large quantities of which we are advised of having been shipped. Indian corn, is quoted 35sa37s per quarter. Indian corn, is always are advised of having been shipped. Indian corn, is quoted 35sa37s original number. Ohio, with 44,000 square am rejoiced to say that President Roberts has had an interview with Lord Palmerston, in com-

If it were desirable to pursue the parrallel, We might point to Arkansas, which, although organized into a Territory as far back as 1819, got admitted as a State twelve years ago, with harely population enough to make a Congressman (though she has two Senators;) and to
Wisconsin and Iowa, the youngest-born twins
of the P.

gin the world each with two Representatives in Congress.

But it is not necessary to carry this investigation further into the history of particular All illustrate, in the same way, the great fact stated of the paralyzing influence of slavery over the progress of population, and, consequently, of wealth and power. In a parallel drawn between all the free States, on the one part, and all the slave States, on the other part, it will be found that the total States' area of the United States (that is, actually or ganized as, and included within the limits of the several States) is about 1,200,000 square miles, of which the free States possess about 470,000. and the slave States about 730,000; and that, if we examine the free white population of the United States, we shall find that about onethird of it is in the slave States, and two-thirds in the free States. That is, two-thirds of all the organized State territory now in the Union, belongs to one-third of the white people of the States, and is already secured, by every solemn sanction of law and constitution, to the purposes of slavery-or, at all events, the purposes of the people of the slave States. Why should more States, and more territory, be desired for the imaginary benefits of an institution which actually puts a check upon population, substituting a few slaves for an unknown multitude

Let us take one more view, illustrating the contrasted effects upon population of freedom and slavery. The most densely peopled of the slave States is Maryland, which has a population of fifty to the square mile; the most dense ly peopled of the free States is Massachusetts, which has ninety-four and a half to the square mile, and may, certainly, aspire hereafter to equal England, which has two hundred and eighty inhabitants to the square mile. If Virginta were peopled like Massachusetts, (and why might she not have been, but for "the institution?") she would now be able to exhibit the grand spectacle of a population amounting to 6,620,000! And if the whole organized territory of the States (rejecting all other territory,) were peopled in the same way, we should be able to set down the people of the United States at upwards of 113,000,000. Taking the ratio of England as the maximum for a free, and that of Maryland as the maximum for a slave State, we should have for the present United States, in the one case, a population of no ess than 336,000,000-in the other only 60,000,-000. The difference, 276,000,000 -or more correctly, two-thirds of that difference, 184,000 .may be taken as the loss of population, by prevention, which the republic may have, in future times, to charge to the depressing influence of slavery. In free States, it would seem, and will go many times as far in sustaining population, as in slaveholding States .- North American.

Important Decision A highly interesting and important decision

the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, yesterday afternoon, in the case of the United States vs. John Rodgers & Lovell .-These persons were arrested a few days since. and brought before the mayor on a charge of counterfeiting silver half dollars, quarters, &c., and were held to bail, in default of which they were committed to the county jail. Since that the period of the first census in U. S. Deputy Marshall by Judge McLean, the friends of order are willing to engage. If it is tables resulting are too long, and against said defendants, and, as before stated. they were brought before his Honor, yesterday. The fact appearing that a criminal prosecution for full publication. We accordingly select is now pending before the court of Common some particular portions of our work, sufficient Pleas, against the defendants for the same offence, and their commitment by the mayor also being produced, Judge McLean discharged the jurisdiction, concurrent with the Federal courts. over such crimes as that with which the prisononers were charged. It was an offence both against the sovereignty of the State and Federal Government, and both had power to punish.— Previous to this decision, his Honor had entertained an opinion adverse to the jurisdiction of the States, strictly and legally speaking then, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New York, on the proceedings in one court were not a bar upon those of the other. But it would be repugnant to the spirit of our institutions to punish a man twice for the same offence, and, inasmuch following table exhibits the territorial area of as the State authorities had taken cognizance of these States, and their populations in 1790 and the present case, he declined to take it out of their hands. This was the first case that had arisen since the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the interference of the Federal Court might produce an unpleas-ant conflict of jurisdiction. He also stated that, if an offender had been punished by the State Court, for counterfeiting, he should not permit him to be proceeded against for the same offence in a court over which he presided.

The decision of his Honor was clear and able and we have only glanced at some of its most important features. As it treats of a highly interesting legal question, we trust it will be published in full.—Cin. Com.

Baptist Association

The CXLIst anniversary meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, commenced soil. Observe also, that they commenced the on Tuesday afternoon, in the Broad-st. church. race of rival progress in 1790, with a popula- The business of the day was of a preliminary tion nearly in the same proportion; Virginia character. Yesterday morning the Association reassembled, pursuant to adjournment. After alone, at that time, boasting nearly as many in- prayer by Rev. Mr. Matthews, statements of the moral condition of the several churches were

The convention then proceeded to the choice of a Moderator, and upon the first ballot Rev holding competitor of the same class. Dela- Mr. Reese was elected by a vote of 87 votes cast ware has increased nearly one-third, but Rhode for him to 73 votes cast for several other candi-Island more than one-half; Maryland has in- dates. Letters were received from several creased not quite one-half, while Massachusetts which were subsequently reported favorably has nearly doubled her population. These four upon by a select committee and the delegates were old States in 1790, well settled, without in attendance from them admitted to fellow

Afternoon Session .- After prayer the Association proceeded to receive delegates and commument to emigrants. Virginia, therefore, has in nications from corresponding religious bodies An extract from the minutes of the year 1788, hearly two-thirds; while New York has multi- in relation to ardent spirits, was received, and a resolution passed by the Association in opposition to the manufacture, sale and use of spirit-

Committees were appointed upon various subwe find their population has increased over one- jects, among which was that of a more rigid half (58.65 per cent.); but the three Free labor and the indulgence of worldly pleasures. observance of the Sabbath by refraining from States have more than quadrupled their popu- The Convention reassembles this morning.— Phil. Ledg. 5th.

The following letter will be interesting to all the friends of Colonization and the infant requality; all the prizes of rapidly increasing pop- public of Liberia, as indicating the success of ulation going to the free States. Compare the President Roberts in procuring from Lord Pal-

miles, began the world in 1800, with 45,365 inhabitants, who, in 1840, had multiplied to 1.

Man it was a week or two since. Tallow fully maintains the advance noted in our last. Rather more business has taken place in rice, and in some cases a few days ago a slight improvement was effected, which however be no hesitation in acknowledging the soverlast since been lost.

Courier. Monday. 519,467, or thirty-three and a half times the original population.

be no hesitation in acknowledged by the Republic of Liberia. He says Mr. Roberts need not stop Liberia. He says Mr. Roberts need not stop Republic of Republic of Liberia. Compare, also, the sister States of Missouri (64,000 square miles) and Illinois, (55,000 square miles) during the period from 1810 to 1840.—
Both these States can boast a great and rapid increase of citizens, Missouri from 19,783 to 383,702; and Illinois from 12,282 to 476,183.— Missouri, therefore, has increased 19 1-3 fold; but, wonderful as that growth is, Illinois, the free State, just doubles it, having, as the figures show, multiplied her population 383/4 times over. here, but let him go to Paris, Brussels and condition. He appears to appreciate it duly, and manifested great desire to promote its prosperity. Commodore Hotham, the British commander of the African Coast Squadron, has written very fully and very favorably of Liberia to the Government, and Lord P. has acquired his information from this and other sources.—

Further News by the Cambria. The New York papers have fuller details of the Cambria's news than we received by telegraph

ast Saturday. We annex all additional that we ind of interest. The British mail steamer Cambria, from Liver

Friday morning. The quotations for cotton and corn were un changed, but commercial prospects were no

hought favorable in England. The Irish disturbances had not been entirely supressed; the insurgents continued to rove about i

mall predatory bands. But all excitement conse

ment upon the outbreak had subsided The tranquility of the Continent had been dis urbed at various points, and notwithstanding the atification of the armistice between Germany und Denmark, and the unchanged aspect of the Italian question, the pursuits of peace were obstructed by the uncertainty of events and the feat

The following summary of foreign intelligence was transmitted by telegraph from Boston:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23d.

The position of the money market has not maerially changed since our last, but there has been in improved feeling in the share market. The folowing are the quotations for English securities onsols for money opened on Thursday at 86 1-8 to 6 1-4, and after having touched 86 5-8, closed at their first price. For the account they left off at 86 1-4a86 3-8, and Exchequer bills 27s to 27s 10d. The half-yearly meeting of the Court of the roprietors of the Bank of England was held on Thursday, which the Times thus notices: The result of the half-yearly Court of Proprietors to-day vas what the rate of dividend to be declared wil

The recommendation of the Directors was in avor of a distribution of 3 1-2 per cent., free from ne, on the ground that the immediate profits or the half-year did not warrant a larger 'amount. A number of proprietors, however, took another iew, and, looking at the condition of the rest ted an amendment for increasing the div lend to 4 1-2 per cent., which was put and carried

by a considerable majority. Ireland.

At the time of the sailing of the America there was considerable excitement in Ireland, and tonny feeling prevailed in some quarters that real rebellion had broken out in the South. We ha ery little doubt but that the disturbances would turn out to be unimportant, and that their charac ter would have more of a social than political con lexion. Such now appears to be the case. As to e probable result of the trials, various opinion are hazarded; and a variety of reports are put into rculation as to the course which the governmen ntend to adopt, in case it should be successful in

The belief entertained that a positive rebellion d broken out in Ireland, is, to a certain extent, hout foundation; but it is nevertheless true that predatory bands of armed men had turned out in tile array, encamped in almost inaccessible po tions, and openly defying the military authorities Numerous attacks had been made upon the police and non-sympathising residents. Those de instrations, however, so purposeless in themselves, and so well calculated to inspire alarm particularly in England, have, in a considerable egree subsided, though the rash in surgents are far m being dispersed.

The last accounts from Ireland state that the eighborhood of Carrick-on-Suir is still much disurbed, that the insurgents occupy formidable lo calities upon the mountains; that signal fires are lighted every night, and that the utmost vigilance of the military and police failed to crush the dis-

Search is kept up after Doheny and the other leaders, who are known to be with the insurgents. was delivered by the Hon. John McLenn, one of but as yet without the slightest effect.

From the Landon Globe of Sentember 99-evening. France.

Paris, Thursday noon, Sept. 21. It is almost impossible to describe the gloom tional Assembly will find it impossible to establish the Republic, and yet nobody knows how it is to to be overthrown, it will probably be by some sud-den event-probably a military conspiracy.

The intentions of Gen. Cavaignac are believed be excellent; and such a Republic as he would give us, the enlightened men of the country would willingly accept; but they have not the energy required to second his efforts. The great obstacle in the way of the Republic is the peasantry. The men who proclaimed the Republic in obedience prisoners. In giving his decision, his Honor men who proclaimed the Republic in obedience stated, in substance, that the Supreme Court of to the orders of some 15 or 20,000 of the populace the United States had decided that the States had of Paris forgot that, although they might get up a good deal of enthusiasm in the city and in a few o the large towns of the provinces, the agricultural population, who are by far the most numerous. st be consulted at last.

The farmer has had 45 per cent more to pay in taxes, and the farmers man has his wages reduced to enable his employer to pay the taxes. Put your hand into his pocket and draw out his earnings to pay for the Republic, and then see whether he will support it.

Trade is declining, although the government organs tell you to the contrary. The low state of the easury, the difficulty of getting in the taxes, and the general complication of politics, have a tre-mendaous effect on the Bourse.

The funds to-day have fallen considerably-the per cents to 67 1-4, and the 3 per cents to 43 1-4. The ultra democrats say this is the trick of the rich to kill the Republic; but the rich, as they are calhigher, for they would then have a confidence in the payment of the dividends, trade would revive, and they would find tenants for their houses. No, of the general melaise.

The general opinion is, that the government will be unable to establish a system, for which there is only lukewarm support on one side, and deadly

nostility on the other.

The numbers for the successful candidates for Paris were declared officially to-day, at the Hotel de ville. They are: Louis Napoleon,

78,891 66,963 Fould, Raspail. A statement has been published to-day by some the Deputies who were to have been sent by General Cavaignac into the Departments. The nstructions given them to show that the General had never for a moment abandoned the cause of

order and good government. The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23d Continental politics continue to exercise a most injuous influence upon the commerce of this country; and he strange turn that events take on the other side of the channel is so sudden and unaccountable, that the most ex-perienced find themselves in doubt and uncertainty as to of the people. what is to follow. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising to find a gradual aiminution of business in the manufacturing districts, and a tendency in prices to reor Tuesday was more gloomy and desponding than for some weeks past; and a strong opinion was advanced that many of the factories would again have recourse to short time. Our accounts, received up to the moment of the steamer leaving, report a continuance of the de-pression; netwithstanding the ratification of the armis-tice between Denmark and Prussia, by the National As-

mbly at Frankfort. sembly at Frankfort.

Manufacturers and spinners are firm in their demands as regards prices; and in consequence there has been no general reduction, save in some cases where forced sales

have been sade, when lower prices have been accepted, both for godds and yarns.

The feeling in Liverpool is not ruch less gloomy than in Manchester. The business done in the cotton market has not been animated, and prices have had a farther downward tendency. Fair Orleans and Mobiles are quoted to the latest business the angel. ted 1s. 8d. lb. lower; but with these exceptions the quotations remain unchanged, and at the same time the de mand is so freely met by holders, that it is impossible to mand is so freely met by holders, that it is impossible to sell a quantity at the current rates. Fair Orleans are quoted at 44d, fair Upland at 44d, fair Mobiles 4d. per 1b: middling 3\(^2\)a3\(^2\)d, per 1b. The sales for the week are 25,030 bales, of which exporters have taken 3230, and speculators 500 bales. The corn market has been somewhat more firm, but this arises more from the fect that the prevailing easternly winds have kept out supplies, than from any other cause; and the intelligence received by the last steamer from the United States is calculated to check any tendency that prices might otherwise have to advance. 100,000 bushels Indian corn may be expected to be landed in this country within a month from this time,

Important from Guatemala The Honduras Observer and Gazette of the

ed ult. has the following paragraph: to the 19th Aug., from which we learn that Gen. Carrera had resigned the Presidency and left the city for Mexico on the 15th. His address to the We have dates from the City of Guatemala country is printed but has not reached us .--Congress was in session. Don Juan Antonia

Martinez was President ad interim of the Republic. The Democratic party are now in power. The city was quiet and it was hoped troops would not be permitted to enter. The brother of Gen. Carrera is reported to have been shot at Antigua.—N. O. Picayune, 26th ult.

Road to Chibuahun.

The people of San Antonio, Texas, are about to open a great commercial road to Chihuahua. Col. Joha C. Hays, with a company of some twenty citizens, and Capt. Highsmith, with thirty or forty Rangers, are to go out on this expedition. The design is to ascertain if a pracof the Republic, which burst out of their Terfiterial swaddling-clothes, so full grown, or
fiver-grown, at the start, as to be entitled to befiterial swaddling-clothes. So full grown, or
fiterial swaddling-clothes, so full grown, or
fiterial swaddl

LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS.

The following additional items of news are taken from the New York Herald: Southampton, Wednesday morning.

We have received, by express from Paris, news of the return of Prince Louis Napoleon for the Moselle. The chances now, it appears, in the Paris Puebla have united for the prosecution of the elections, are in fivor of the government candielections, are in 2d, 5th and 10th ar 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th, where Louis Napoleon and the socialist candidates prevail. Girardin, Emile, Thomas, De Genende, and Blanc. have no chance. Louis Napoleon has every vote almost in the Banlieus.

M. Senard tendered his resignation as Ministe

of the Interior. It was not accepted. The accounts received from Italy this morning speak of the most horrid atrocities perpetrated by both the Sicilian and Neapolitan armies. There were scenes of cannibalism. Dead bodies were ut to pieces, roasted and eaten! France.

The letter from Prince de Joinville to Duke de on the 3d. Nemours, written at the end of last year, and published by an Algiers journal, has been talked of on the Bourse.

Not only has Louis Napoleon become popular in Paris, but in the provinces he is equally so.— He has been proposed with favorable prospects in four departments, the North, the Yonne, the Moselie, and Corsica. He will also be proposed in the department of the Orne and Charente. tain was his election in Paris, that on Monday the Prefect of Police mentioned in the Assembly that he had no doubt of it, and that his colleagues would be two of the ind republican candidates. The three latter would ha "e been returned but for the troops. Whilst Louis A spoleon is thus, as it forcing himself prominently before the were. French people, and becoming every day stronger, General Cavaignac, by a pursuance of policy the

though slowly. It is supposed that a vigorous effort will be made (so soon as the 15th article, which relates to the mode of choosing the President, before the Assembly,) to elect General Cavaignac, without appeal to the people, which would be atdefeat. tended b

The Assembly on Saturday, gave proof positive of the growing unpopularity of Cavaignae, and the A motion having been made having or its object the sending of missionaries (depu nes) into the department, to ascertain the state of public feeling, was violently opposed by almost all parties in the Assembly; an adjournment took lace; next day the journals came out with the nint that the project was one of Cavaignac's, to raise the provinces in his favor. This increased he storm, and on the resumption of the debate the fall of Ministers was broken by a proposition of M. Marrast, compromising the matter, which at once passed the Assembly. Indeed, all movements show the declining popularity of Gen. Ca-

Latest Intelligence from Ireland. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20-6 P. M

The mails from Dublin has just arrived, and ! he letters and papers forwarded by our special correspondents, we are in the receipt of severa

items of interesting intelligence. The emeute, noticed in our express despatch, rwarded per the America, appears to have sul sided. At present all appears to be quiet, and the rebel camps, as certain portions of the Southern press facetiously called them, have broken up, the surgents returning home until more favorable

Mr. Doheny is still at large. The constabula ry are not able to detect his place of retreat, and various and conflicting are the rumors as to his wherabouts, not a few continuing to assert that he is "sure and certain" within the precincts of Dublin Castle, waiting to be called up to Clonmel, to give testimony on behalf of the Crown against Mr.

Smith O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, &c.
The latest intelligence from the counties of Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary, is satisfactory, as regards the absence of rebellion. A specia essenger, whom we have sent to those districts writes us to say, that Tipperary is tranquil. Carrick-on-Suir, the seat or centre of the late outbreak, there is at present not the least manifesta on of further disturbance. The "camps" which were formed have been broken up, and every man has departed for his own home, with the exception of a desperate few who are still wandering about the Cameregh mountains, in the county of Waterford. Our reporters add, that although all is quiet, for the present, it is their opinion that the distur-bances which took place last week will be renewthe loss of life amongst the people be much more serious than it has been on this occasion. The inhabitants of the districts alluded to are becom-

of famine grows stronger. Appointments by the Governor.

AID TO THE GOVERNOR .- Thos. Todd, of Shelby POLICE JUDGE .- Jas. Taylor, for the town of Har odsburg.

SHERIFFS .- Hezekiah Cox, for Carroll county ice B. H. May, deceased.

Thomas J. Joice, for Bullitt county, vice H Thomas, time about to expire. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.-Rich. H. Howard, for Cumberland county.

P. Butler Hawkins, for Warren county. CORONER.-L. F. Baker, for Warren county. COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS .- H. C. Banks, for the State of New York.

TRIAL OF JUDGE CONE .- We understand, says led would be glad to see the funds 20 per cent. the Augusta Consitutionalist, from passengers arrived on Friday evening, that Judge Cone had undergone his trial at Decatur. He plead guilty it is not a conspiracy of the rich. It is the result to the charges, and was sentenced to a fine of

Conviction of Epes .- In the case of W. Dandridge Epes, charged with the murder of F. Adolphus Muir, in the Superior Court of Dinwiddie, Virginia, the jury have brought in a verdict of guilty. He is sentenced to be hung on the 2d of December.

BANKING SYSTEM IN ILLINOIS.—The Legislature of Illinois, that is to convene during the approaching December, will be the first since the adoption of the Constitution, under whose provisions the banking probibition that existed under the old is abolished. The new Legislature has under its control the entire banking question, with the isolated restriction that no banks are to go into operation until the law under which they are created, shall be submitted to and approved by a direct vote

Sheriff of Jefferson County.

The Frankfort Commonwealth announces the appointment of David Meriwether as Sheriff of U N D E RW O O D & Y O U N G Jefferson county.

Stampede Frustrated

We learn that about forty negroes had made arrangements to leave their masters in Woodford county, in this State, on Saturday night last. but the plot was discovered just in time to defeat its execution. The negroes all had free passes. These men got an intimation of the discovery of the plot, and made their escape .-Lexington Atlas.

Suspension Bridge.

We understand there was a fracas at the Susension Bridge on Saturday morning, growing out of the difficulties connected with the con-struction of the Bridge. Clubs and stones were every judicious parent will approve. Some freely used, and one or two guns. One man had his head broken in, and was carried away. We did not hear whether his case was considered hopeless. A porsion of the bridge was torn up, so as to prevent crossing. On the American side the population was much excited, and we should not be surprised if further difficulties and more serious, should occur, before matters are Courier, Monday.

Disastrous Bont Race. The Quebec Emigrant contains the particu-

lars of the capsising of three boats, out of four-teen, which entered for a boat race near Que-

The Pomological Convention. The number of delegates to the Convention of Horticulturists (appointed to take place in conjunction with the Fair, on Tuesday next,) is so great that sufficient accommodations cannot be afforded at Judson's Hotel. Clinton Hall has accordingly been chosen instead, and the first sitting of the Convention will occur on

important and interesting facts will be elicited [New York Tribune, Oct. 6th. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, President of Harvard University, and late Minister to England, has, we rejoice to say, accepted an invitation to deliver the Annual Oration before the New Eng-

Tuesday morning next, at 11 o'clock. Some

(From the N. O. Cresent, Sept. 28-1 From Mexico.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer Severn, Captain Vincent, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 20 instant, we have full files from the The Governor and military comm

at many votes in the 1st, a troop of fifty men at the several points frequent-ements, but very few in ed by the bandits, and the Monitor hopes by this means the public will be secured from their de-Don Antonio Icaza has resigned his place as Minister of Finance, and Otério has been appoint

ed in his stead. It was rumored in the city of Mexico on the that Paredes had arrived secretly at the capital.— El Monitor says that there is no longer the slight-

est danger of any evil arising from his machinations, as he is generally detested by all persons and parties. The conducta which left Mexico on the the 17th ilt., with \$2,000,000, arrived safely at Vera Cruz Much aston t was not robbed.

Revolutionary projects seem not yet to have been

Mexico, if we may judge from the following, which was found posted upon the ners in the Capital: 'Mexican Nation, there is yet time for hope Long live the Military Dictatorship! 'Long live the valiant General Santa Anna.' 'Long live rethe valiant General Santa Anna.' 'Long live re-ligion and the puros?' 'Death to the Republic and the States which form the cursed Confeder-

ZACATECAS.-This State is in a very distressed condition on account of the incursions of the beagreed upon at a meeting of the friends of the cause. Camanche Indians. There are also many abuses perpetrated by the clergy, which Government is called upon to rectifiy. Peons, it is said, can scarcely earn from three to four bits per day, and when they wish to marry they are charged 25 or most despotic, and in point of principle, "wost anti-republican, is daily retrograding.

The debate on the constitution is progressing."

The debate on the constitution is progressing.

The State of Durango is also harrassed by Inclians. They had attacked many towns and lages, "Illing and robbing numbers of the inhabitants. On the 10th ult., a large party of Americans arrived at Majoini, en route for New Mexico. They consisted of a thousand cavalry, with five pieces of artillery, and some families, with two

SAN Luis .- The nomination of Don Lu Rosa as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has been confirmed by the Senate. Governor of Yucatan has addressed a con

unication to the General Government, in which he expresses the gratitude of the Yucatecos, for the aid which has been given them, and impresses pon the President the necessity of continuing it. Senor Ignacio Jaregui, who some time since was trrested as a conspirator, has been released. On the 17th inst., the funeral ceremonies of the ictims in the late war with the United States. were celebrated with great solemnity in the city of

people of the State of Puebla complain reatly of the inattention to education: the schools ave all been shut for five months. We are informed that many of the San Patricio deserters are wandering about Vera Cruz, in a state of extreme destitution, neither Americans or Mexicans being willing to aid them. Lieut. Tilden was a passenger on the steamer. He had a

passport for Havana from the Mexican Governnent, and took passage for that port; but refused be land there. He came on and landed at Pass Christian, and is supposed to have come to this GUATEMALA-It is evident that the government this Republic approaches its downfall.

partment of Chuquimula has pronounced for the evolution, declaring that it will not obey the government as long as Congress is not assem Congress had been summoned to meet in order to arrest the insurrection, and a provisional government, composed of three members, was formed Four thousand insurgents were marching on the capital. The wife of Carrera has fled to Comitan. Mexico, with Gen. Antonio Palomo, and Carre ra had asked permission for himself and some of his adherents to enter the same city. The insurrection was caused by the violent proceedings of Gen. Palomo, who entered the hall of Congress gal inviolabil'ty of their acted by the command of Carrera, who, however, the rates obtained for several years previous. denied having given any such orders.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 10. Battle in Yucatan-Six American Officers Killed. Late New Orleans dates contain intelligence ed again and again, during the winter, even should from Yucatan of a battle having been fought between the whites and Indians, in which six Amercan officers were killed. The results are of an incertain character. ing every day more and more reckless, as the fear

The yellow fever is very bad at Houston, Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5. The board of health have officially announced the disappearance of the yellow fever, and that strangers and unacclimated persons can return.

An arrival from the Brazos brings dates to the 22d. A heavy storm had occurred on the Island, which was several feet under water from its effects. The inhabtiants were compelled to seek shelter on board of the ships and transports that were in port. Mexico is generally quiet. Herrera's Government is very popular. A slight insurrection has occur-red at Tobasco, 400 insurrectionists are armed against 600 Government troops. A battle was soon expected.

THE CHOLERA.-The New York Express, alluding to the progress of the Cholera, says:-"The \$4,000 Ohio 6's, 994; \$3,500 Pennsylvania 5's, 734; \$1,000 duty of our City Councils, here, and elsewhere, Reading Bonds, b3, 547; \$1,000 Eric Bonds, 95; 25 shs. all over the country, in regard to the action becoming them, in the emergency, is too obvious for us to point out. Early and efficient preparation may save thousands of lives, while if a protecting s30, 73t. Providence preserve us from the scourge, our precautionary prudence will have cost us but lit-

Rev. D. Junkin, of Pennsylvania, has accepted the Presidency of Washington College, Lex-

The culture of cotton is about to be extensively undertaken at the Cape of Good Hope.

The longest day in Great Britain is 17 hours and 2 minutes. In the United States only 14 hours and 50 minutes. The shortest day in Great Britain is 7 hours and 20 minutes, in the United States it is 9 hours and 10 minutes.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER, A JOURNAL OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

Official Organ of the Grand Division of Ky., 18 PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

F. H. UNDERWOOD, EDITOR.

THIS POPULAR JOURNAL has entered upon its Second Volume with increasing evidences of its prosperity. The Editor will keep the Brotherhood informed of all matters relating to the propasses. According to the plan of operations, gress of the Order. And, while the principles each was to steal a horse and cross the river be- of Temperance are advocated earnestly, he will fore day. They were betrayed by a negro to guard against the admission of any articles quested to join in it. The negroes stated that which are not mild and courteous in tone, and two or three white men who had been in the refined in language. In this department of the neighborhood some days, furnished them free paper, the publishers feel warranted in challenging a comparison between the Messenger and any temperance paper West or East of the candles from the manufactory in lots at 21c; from store,

It is designed to not only render the MESSEN GER an efficient and high-toned advocate of our Order, but to make it a family paper, of which, space will, therefore, be devoted to a pure and elevated literature, and to interesting miscellany Under the head of Odd Fellows' Corner, news interesting to that Fraternity will be regularly

The Temple of Honor will also receive a share of attention. Especial attention will be given to the important foreign and local news, and to stocks of Cotton Yarns are reduced and the receipts are

When, in addition to what has been already mentioned, the public are informed that we have an accomplished Foreign Correspondent, who will continue to give our readers an account of the stirring events in France, Italy, and other European States-it is believed that it may be safely claimed that the MESSENGER has more attractions for the Order than any Paper in the

Union. The paper is printed in the Quarto form, with ntirely new type, and upon good paper. A new and elegant design for the title head has been procured at great expense.

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UNDERWOOD & YOUNG, Louisville, Ky. September 16, 1848.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

LOUISVILLE EXAMINER. nd handsomely printed Newspaper, devoted chiefly to and containing much interesting family reading-religious and political intelligence-articles on agriculture, and the

TERMS:- \$2 PER ANNUM, PAVABLE IN ADVANCE. PAUL SEYMOUR, PUBLISHER.

has been slowly extending its circulation in the slave States. It is the advocate of emancipation in Kenucky, and has kept this one object constantly in view. seeking by calm reasoning, and by the evidence of figures and facts, to show the people of Kentucky the many grievous losses they are obliged to bear in consequence of slavery. Those connected with the Examiner hav not espoused any one of the many plans of emancipation submitted from time to time, nor have they urged their own views in this particular, but have confined their aclection on this vitally important subject; feeling sure that when their fellow-citizens shall have determined to rid hemselves of slavery, they will find a way-that a plan of emancipation, just, humane, and practicable will be de vised and agreed upon, and that sufficient wisdom and ourage will be found in this beloved old Commonwealth to carry it out successfully. Such a plan will, doubtless Presidential election, and will be advocated by the Kx miner with whatever ability it possesses. The Examiner does not participate in party politics. 1

calls on the good and patriotic of every party in the State ounite in one concentrated effort for the redemption of Kentucky from the thrall of slavery.

The time is at hand in which the effort is to be made The subject of the Convention is beginning to occupy the hat we be well informed on a subject that so vitally concerns us. The conductors of the Examiner, therefore call upon the active friends of Emancipation in Kentucky to aid them in their efforts to extend its circulation, an trust a hearty response will prove that the call is not

F. Cosey, John H. Haywood, NOBLE BUTLER. N. B.—Any person sending us five new will be entitled to the Examiner for one year.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS .- Since our last weekly report the marke as undergone some changes, but it has not been very ac igation. Holders of bagging and rope, and of sugar and offee have advanced their rates somewhat. The advance on the former articles is caused by the high price vanced rates of sales: while the advance in groceries ! predicated upon a decrease of stock with no receipts, and a general advance elsewhere with an impossibility of repla cing supplies at as low rates as those they now have or hand. In New York, the present month, all qualities o sugar have advanced one cent per pound. The provision and produce market remains pretty much unchanged with but light transactions occurring in either branch. The dry goods trade has been active during the week, and the ded. The receipts, which have been restricted, are now and Acadia. The news, in a commercial point of view,

is pretty much of the same bearing as the previous arri val, and has had no important effect upon the markets. The weather throughout the entire week has been been rising for a few days, and it has risen upwards of a foot here, which will make upwards of two feet addition persons, saying that he pers, but still very much enhanced, being almost d

> EXCHANGE AND MONEY .- We remark no materi the money market is represented as comparatively remium. The out door rates range from } to 1 per banks as follows: 60day bills on New Orleans, interest off; 60 days to 4 menths | per cent dis; 4 months to 6 off; 60 days to 4 months aper cent dis; 4 months to 6 low to effect large shipments. We hear of shipments months, 1 per cent dis; over 6 months, 14 per cent. We Florence at 50c, and shipments to Memphis and No. quote the notes of the Cincinnati banks at par. Ohio State bank and branches, interior and independent Ohio banks, fal percent discount, except the bank of Wooster, which is 80 per cent dis.; and the notes of the Sandusky and Norwalk banks, whichthe brokers are buying at 25a 50 per cent discount .- Indiana notes jag per cent dis; Tennessee note: 14a3 per cent discount; Louisiana 4 per cent discount and Missouri par. Virginia dal per cent Carolina 3 per cent disc; Georgia 3 percent dis; Alabama 5 per cent dis; Mobile 3 per cent dis; Louisville

city scrip 5a6 per cent discount. STOCKS .- At the Stock Exchange in New York or the 4th and 5th, the following sales of Western transpired: Ohio Trust, 78; \$1,000 Kentucky 6's, 97; \$4000 Illinois Fund Bonds, 407; \$1,000 Ohio 6's, '60, 993; \$2,000 do 997; \$1,000 Illinios Fund Bonds, b3, 407; \$3,000 do bnw 41; \$3,000 Kentucky 6's, 97; \$20,000 Pennsylvania 5's,

BAGGING & POPE-There has been an advance in these staples during the week, and holders generally are quite firm with an evident tendency to a further ad vance. The sales reported last Thursday were 100 pieces and 100 colls at 14c and 6 65-100c; 145 pieces and 145 coils at 14c and 67c; 150 coils at 67c; 60 coils very inferior at 6a6fc; 50 pieces and 40 coils at 14c and 6fc. During the two following days, holders made sales at advance rates, a porlion only of which were reported. We enumerate sales of 317 pieces and 230 coils at 14c and 64c; 10 pieces at 144c; 50 pieces at 15c; 375 coils at 7c; also sales of 261 pieces and 278 coils at 144 and 64a7c on orders for credit. A sale for cash of 10 pieces and 60 half pieces at 14c; and sales of 55 pieces and 55 coils at 144 at wm. Garnett, Glasgow, Ky.
14 and 64c; 39 coils Rope at 7c. The sales reported C. H. Barkley, Lexington, Kentucky. Monday were 140 pieces bagging at 13halic, chiefly at ic; togther with 30 coils rope at 64a6%, terms equal to White & POITER, 15 State street, Boston. cash. In addition we hear of sales of 50 pieces and 50 coils at 15c and 7c, on time; 87 pieces and 86 coils in lots P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky. at 14a 14ac and 6a6ac, on time. Sales Tuesday of 160 coils Rope from wagons at 6gc; sales from stores of 36 pieces and 39 coils at 15 and 7c; 90 pieces and 90 coils; 3 pieces and 90 coils at 15 and 7c; 80 pieces and 80 coils at 144, and 63a7c, all on time. We hear of sales to day of 50 pieces Bagging at 15c; and 175 pieces and 175 coils n lots at[44a15c, and 6fa7c, also a sale of 76 pieces good at 14 cents cash. The receipts this week, including to amount made and now on hand at a rope factory in the city, are 2,117 pieces and 3,295 coils. The shipments this week are 1,525 pieces, and 1,675 coils The stocks of each now on hand are 7,720 pieces and 7, 587 coils. The New Orleans market at the last dates was still further stimulated, and holders were demanding 174a 18c for Bagging, and 8a84c for Rope. The stock of Bag ging in New Orleans was estimated at 10,000 pieces. COAL & WOOD-There are no receipts of Pitts. burgh Coal, and retail sales continue at 15a16c per bushhel, delivered. Sales of good Wood from wagons prices ranging from \$1 50 to \$3 per load.

CORDAGE, &c .- We quote retail sales Cordage from the manufactory at 13c; sales of oiled and tarred Cordage, at 10c per lb. Sales of Baling Hemy Twine at 11a12 from stores; sacking Twine we quote at 25a20c.

CANDLES-We quote sperm nominal at 37a38cts; star at 22c. Considerable sales of summer mould and presse candles at 9 a10c in lots; common mould 8c. COOPERAGE-The demand is light for the diff

articles. We continue to quoe flour bbls at 26a30c; whis ky barrels 75a80c; slack hhds 90a\$1 12} each. CORN MEAL-We quote at the mills at \$1 25 per b retail sales 35a40c per bushel. COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-We quote these

articles in good demand with unusual light stocks on hand. On Thursday last, allot of 97 bales of fair Alabama Cotton sold at 5c, on time. A sale Monday of 9 bales infe rior at 4tc; sales yesterday of 25 bales of fair Mississippl a 54c, 4 months. Also sales of 28 bales of inferior at 4a44c. A sale this morning of 35 bales common Cotton at 4 c.stocks of Cotton Yarns are reduced and the receipts are light. We quote sale at 5\(\frac{1}{2}\), 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) and 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, for the different numbers per dozen.

Sales of 8,000 lbs, and 2,800 lbs from store at 291c; also sales for shipment at 29a30c.

FRUITS-The receipts are limited, and the deman ntinues very small. We quote dried apples at 50a60c per bushel; dried peaches \$1 per bushel. Bunch raisins we quote at \$1 90a2 25 per box, according to quality. Prunes are worth from 20 to 22c; Figs 124a13c; Dates 9a10c; S. S; Almonds 16 to 18c; Zante Currants 14a15c. 9a10c; S. S; Almonds 16 to 18c; Zante Currants 14a15c. FLOUR AND GRAIN-We hear of no important

transactions, and the market remains quiet at quotations. We notice that one or two of the mills in the vicinity are quote sales of 395 bbls, in two lots, at \$3 80. We quote from stores, in light lots, at \$3 90; retail sales at \$425. The receipts this week amount to 1910 bbls. Wheat continues in fair demand at 65a66c. We quote a sale of 260 bushels shelled Corn at 35c; sales of new Corn from wargons at 25c; old Corn is scarce, and sales are brisk at 28a 30c; also sales from wargon at 25c; and sales are brisk at 28a 30c; also sales from wargon at 25c; and sales are brisk at 28a 30c; also sales from wargon at 25c; and sales are brisk at 28a 30c; also sales from wargon at 25c; and sales are brisk at 28a 30c; also sales from wargon at 25c; and sales are brisk at 28a 30c; also sales from wargon at 25c; and sales are brisk at 28a 30c; also sales from wargon at 25c; and sales are brisk at 28a 30c; also sales from wargon at 25c; and sales are brisk at 28a 30c; also sales from wargon at 25c; and sales are brisk at 28a 30c; also sales from wargon at 25c; and sales are brisk at 28a 30c; also sales from wargon at 25c; and sales are brisk at 28a 30c; also sales from wargon at 25c; and sales are brisk at 25c. shipping their products to New Orleans per flatboats. We

declined selling Singar or Coffee at previous ra were effected at the. The sales of Friday and Saturdas were light at Hatfe. On Monday a lot consisting of 100 hhds was taken at 41 c, cash, to go out of the market Tuesday, sales of 35 hh ds at 11c, and light sales at \$ \$44.5c To-day we heard of a fe w light sales at 43a5c, and a sale of 40 hhds at 47c. Retain' sales by the bbl we quote at Ja 54c. We quote loaf, clarit, ed, and refined sugars at 7 alu Havana sugar in for the different numbers as ad qu boxes we quote at 6a74e. h 'io eretofore. We heard of s

week of \$75 bags at 7 a7 to; 74a7fc; retail sales at 7fafe. S and seventy-five bags at 71a74c Havana St. Domingo, and Lagui Coffee 12a13c. Plantation Mol. We quote a sale of 100 bbls at 27c. use Molasses we quote at 35a43c, Cheese is in fair demand. We qu. 64c. Receipts this week 208 boxes. mand for retail sales; the stock is light. We quo

at 5a5je. GINSENG-We quote a fair demand at 22a2ic fre GUNNY BAGS-We hear of a sale made last Saturda

f 10,000 at 144c. Stock fair. GLASS—Pittsburgh we quote at \$1a1 50 for 8 by 10 in light lots; country manufacture \$3 25a3 75; sales of 10 by 12 at \$4a5; larger sizes ranging from 10 by 14 to 12 by 18 from \$4 to \$6 in lots; sales to the country at a small advance at retail HAY-We notice a receipt and sale at the river of 75

retail sales from stores at \$12. Receipts by the river this week 391 bales. Sales of loose hay from the country in wagons at 50c per 100 lbs. HIDES-Light sales of good dry Hides at 74aSc; Gree we quote at 37a41; Green Salted at 4a14c; Dry Salted at

des bright timothy, rather roughly baled at \$10 per ton:

7a71c per lb HEMP-We hear of no sales of dew rotted; holders are asking \$120 per ton. Receipts this week of 71 bales. We quote a sale of 38 bales water-rotted, from Shelby to

LEAD AND SHOT-There are no receipts, and price are maintained. We quote light sales of Missouri ber Lead at 4 faoc; sale of pig lead from stores at 4 to; Ken ucky pig lead is held at 4c. Shot we quote at \$1 20

per bag, in lots; retail sales at \$1 30. PROVISIONS AND LARD-There is but little doing beyond the sales for immediate consumption, and the les from the country. We hear of sales of a few cashfacon from stores at 31c for shoulders; 44c for clear ides, and 7e for bagged hams. We contin ions of sales of bacon from wagons at 3a34c for shor ers; 4a4 1-10 for clear sides, and 5a54c for hams. Holders of Lard are shipping largely to the South. We quote light sales of country Lard at 64a74c in bbis and kegs. -Lard in store is held asiacc. Light sales of bacon sides

from stores at 4a4je for ribbed, and 4je for clear. OILS-We quote Lard Oil at 55a60c per gallon. Cas. tor Oil we quote at \$1 45a1 50 per gallon. Linseed Oil 55a58c per gallon. RAGS-Sales brisk at 2a4e, according to quality

SALT-Sales of Kanawha have been established at Blic, with inspection, in lots and at retail. SEEDS-We quote Flaxseed at 75a80c; Mustard seed at \$2 25a2 50. Retail sales of Cloverseed at \$4 25a4 54 per bushel; Timothy dull at \$2 75; blue grass clear 75

TOBACCO-There has been but little animation in th market during the week, on account of the continued re strictions to navigation. The sales, though light, are at well maintained prices. The sales at Todd's warehouse uring the week amounted to 39 hhds at the following rates: Firsts \$4a5 30; Seconds \$2 50a3 45; Common \$2a2 45. The sales at the Planter's warehouse were 9 hhds of Common grades at prices ranging from \$2 10 to \$4 05.

VEGETABLES-We hear of sales and shipments per thoats of 1800 bbls Potatoes at prices ranging from 80 \$1 per bbl. The sales for shipment alone during the season have amounted to 34,300 bbis. Sales of Onious at \$1 30a1 50 per bbl. Sales of Cabbages at 2a24c for ship

WOOL .- We quote sales in grease at 12 a13c, pulled a Sa20e, tub-washed at 22c; receipts light. WHISKY .- During the week the prices of the raw ar ticle have declinee. The sales during the beginning of the week were at 18 al8 c. Sales yesterday of 155 bbis at 177a18c; sales to-day of 42 bbis at 174c. Sales of reet fied from stores at 17a18c, as per quality. The reeiptsthis week are 425 bbls. Peach Brandy we quote

at 874ca\$1 20 per gallon; common brandy 25c per gallo French brandy \$1 2(a2 60 per gallon. FREIGHTS .- The river has risen a little, but still to

LOUISVILLE RETAIL AND FAMILY MARKET hough the supplies of choice fruits are well night exhausted. Peaches in the market are selling at 20

dis; Pennsylvania 1a2 per cent dis; North and South Carolina 3 per cent disc; Georgia 3 percent dis; Alabama 5 per cent dis; Mobile 3 per cent dis; Louisville lamb 4a5c per lb. Country cheese 6a7c. Honey in comb lamb labe per lb. Country cheese fare. Honey in comb 10a12c; strained 15a1Se per lb. Potatoes are abundant and we quote sales at 40x50c per bushel, and \$1 per bbl; sales of cabbages at 50c per bbl; cucumbers 5a10c per dozen; tomatoes 5c per peck; beets \$1 per bbl; green ap ples 25a30c per bushel; young chickens \$1 10a1 25 per dozen. Eggs plenty at 6a7c per dozen. Dressed chick ens 15a20c a piece. Turkies 50c to \$1. Wild pigeons 3a 5c each. Squirrels 5a8c each.

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SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC PUGH & Co. No. 118. Chesnut Street-PHILADELPHIA Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of ever

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CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS. LOUISVILLE, EV. WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in line, on terms as favorable as any other estable WANTED,-Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Por

Aug. 5-tf. J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN BELIEVING that a well appointed Bath House in Louisville will be successfully sustained by the ic, I propose the fitting up of such an establi

ment. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary for me to numbers per dozen.

FEATHERS—We quote from the country at 28c.—

for ladies—and will possess every requisite for Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur, Salt, Dash, and Steam

The building will be located in a central part of the

fifty names are secured. May 20,—if. WM. YOUNG. FEMALE SEMINARY.

FISH.—We quote Mackerel at \$6 25a6 75 for No. 3, retailsales at \$7a7 25; No. 2 and 1 we quote at \$8 54a12, according to package. Sulmon may be quoted at \$18a20 by the bbl, and \$27a\$29 by the tierce.

Rev. Wm. L. Breckenridge, D. D., Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D. S. A., Rev. John H. Heywood, Slas Sisson E. Sq., B. G. Cutter, E. Sq., aug 1247v.

Rev. W. W. Hill, Rev. W. W. Hill, Rev. B. M. Hobson, aug 1247v.

To my Father.

BY MRS. EMILY C. JUDSON.

A welcome for thy child, father, A welcome give to-day; Although she may not come to thee, As when she went away; Though neverin her olden nest, Is she to fold her wing, And live again the days when first She learned to fly and sing.

Oh happy were those days, father, When gathering round thy knee, Seven sons and daughters called thee sire;-We come again but three; The grave has claimed thy loveliest ones, And sterner things than death Have left a shadow on thy brow,

A sigh upon thy breath.

And one-one of the three, father, Now comes to thee to claim Thy blessing on another lot, Upon another name. Where tropic suns forever burn, Far over land and wave, The child, whom thou hast loved, would make Her hearth-stone and the grave.

Thoul't never wait again, father, Thy daughter's coming tread; She ne'er will see thy face on earth,-So count her with thy dead; But in the land of life and love, Not sorrowing as now, She'll come to thee, and come, perchance,

Perchance:-- I do not know, father, If any part be given My erring hand, among the guides, Who point the way to Heaven: But it would be a joy untold Some erring foot to stay: Remember this, when gathering round, Ye for the exile pray.

With jewels on her brow.

Let nothing here be changed father, I would remember all, Where every ray of sunshine rests, And where the shadows fall. And now I go; with faltering foot,

I pass the threshold o'er, And gaze, through tears, on that dear roof. My shelter nevermore

Honors of Literature.

Hume, in his history of the reign of James I, justly observes that 'such a superiority do the pursuits of literature possess above every other occupation, that even he who attains but a mediocrity in them, merits the pre-eminence above those that excel the most in the common and vulgar professions.' In France, the mere title of homme de lettres' is as indicative of a distinct and honorable profession as those of 'militaire,' jurisconsulte,' or 'medecin;' and it forms, as they do, an unobjectionable passport with all the upper classes. Till lately, in England, it was a common complaint that men of learning and artists, who had not parliamentary poet when four admirable bas-reliefs, taken upon the subject the better. Some have contended for titles for men of letters; but genius is itself a sufficient distinction for all who possess, and abuse it not. Raleigh, Sidney, Newton, and a thousand other names of nature's noblemen, are familiar in our mouths as 'household words,' and the 'Sirs' which were added to these words, so the subject the better. Some have contended for titles for men of letters; but you,' and when he read at the bottom of these exquisite bas-reliefs the royal name, Marie d'Orleans. We have heard of a great prince who held the ladder for Albert Durer; of a powerful monarch who picked up the pencils of Titian; we know that the 'Sirs' which were added to these words, so sister of a king of France kissed the lips of sister of a king of France kissed the lips of the subject to the same and the year round, who have a buzz and suppressed titter in the nearest path. I looked, and saw all eyes turned upon a strange figure which was strutting down the middle of the pathway. It was that of a young man, with an odd conformation of head, the forehead receding, and the crown low, hair almost colorless, and with the same. Sir, he is the same all the year round, phole a buzz and suppressed titter in the nearest path. I looked, and saw all eyes turned upon a strange figure which was strutting down the middle of the pathway. It was that of a young man, with an odd conformation of head, the forehead receding, and the crown low, hair almost colorless, and with the solution of head, the forehead receding, and the crown low, hair almost colorless, and with the ladder for in Revnolds there was as membrances, are never thought of when we think of the men. 'Sir Charles' adds nothing to the lustre of Linnæus; and who ever Milton would receive additional dignity or value if 'Sir William' or 'Lord John' were

We believe that at no time had good literature more solid consideration than at him that, as a mark of honor, he should represent; at no time were its representatives, more freely accepted on a footing of equality with the highest. 'But,' to use the words according to their respective personal claims, of a recent reviewer, 'to the honor of human- with some of Jacob Balde's poetry, as to ity be it said, conduct goes far in regulating send him a gold medal—a very considerathe author's position in society; and there is little risk of a scampish Aretine meeting self a good Latin poet. with toleration or fellowship. If, indeed, there still remains any cause for complaint respecting the position of literary men, it must be attributed to their desire for high associations being mixed with such parasitic by a mendicant, and which so much delighted a native prince, that he stuffed the ragged toadyisms as are incompatible with self-respect. If literature be a distinction, if genius be nature's own aristocracy, and if philosophy be a benefactress to mankind, why was Esaias Tegner, bishop of Wexio. In should their representatives voluntarily take their place below the salt and look up the adventures of one of Charles XII.'s pasame effect are the remarks of Mr. Dunlop, has created great interest by plunging his who, in an address to the New York Acadhero in love, and painting the conflict beemy, says, 'It is in vain to look for honor tween his passion and his reverence for his from others if we do not honor ourselves. It oath of celibacy. A German literary genis for authors and artists to teach mankind the tleman was so delighted with the version of true estimation in which they must be held. it in his own language, that he actually studfar as to avoid all that is low, all that is servile, all that is false. Can there be anyservile, all that is false. Can there be anything so contemptible as a sycophant who debases the talent he possesses? Sycophan. Reverence for genius is displayed not cy is incompatible with true genius. We merely by the high and educated classes, often see it united to mediocrity in the arts. but this feeling prevails amongst even the thus done execution, to the dismay of some, every endeavor to be mistaken for Ger-If you see a man bowing to the rich or in. poor and untaught, and sometimes forms a and to the laughter of others, and to his own mans, to be identified with the classic Gerfluential for patronage and good dinners, fluential fl spect. The bowing, smiling sycophant is whose works she had read with the liveliest telligence among themselves, for some time keep aloof from them; they repudiate them. as opposite to the polite man as possible; interest, continued her journey to Weimar closely. At length he entered the circular —Dr. R. Knox in the Medical Times. for politeness, the desire to exchange both civilities and services, belongs to the independent man of genius. Genius is modest, but never suffers itself to be trampled upon. It feels that it belongs to nature's aristocra-

first. This precedence was no dcubt grati. endeavoring to persuade the sergeant to refying to Beethoven, who says correctly lent, some new wave of turbulence approach- and flying. His opera-glass was plunged enough, 'Kings and princes can indeed cre- ed from behind, and his companion exclaim- into his pocket, his cane held tightly in his crime, to every mode of human destrucenough, 'Kings and princes can indeed create professors and privy councillors, and bedeck them with titles and orders; but they cannot make great men—spirits that rise above the world's rubbish: these they must not attempt to create; and therefore must these be held in honor. When two such these be held in honor. When two such the statement of the professors and privy councillors, and his companion exclaimation, and his pocket, his cane held tightly in his hand, and with his arms rowing like awknow ward wings, his knees knocking together, his head poked out, and his back bent in, his head poked out, and his back bent in, he either fled or flew, and I soon lost sight of the French fool amid the chestnuts.—

'Make room, men, for Sir Walter Will you oblige me with your arm, mon
The statement of the private of the poked out, and his back bent in, he either fled or flew, and I soon lost sight of the French fool amid the chestnuts.—

'Will you oblige me with your arm, mon
The statement of the private of the poked out, and his back bent in, he either fled or flew, and I soon lost sight of the French fool amid the chestnuts.—

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| Mill you oblige me with your arm, monsiser?' said the gamin; but love of fame and vainglory would have nothing to do with sier?' said the gamin; but love of fame and vainglory would have nothing to do with such liberty, equality, and fraternity. In weaking home, I thought that the poor French fool was, after all, only an exaggerated type of the defects in his national character; and that beneath the fact which had passed before me something of a moral lay conceal-could say, I could not bring him a step forcould say, I could not bring

right through the thickest of the crowd .-- | A prince of royal birth confined the poet Princes and officials made a lane for me: in a madhouse for more than seven years-Archduke Rudolph took off his hat; the em- the great and wealthy left him to a precari- on arriving first at one of these parties, and press saluted me the first: these great people cus life, which was often a life of absolute who have you got to dine with you to day? know me! It was the greatest fun in the want-the servile writers of the day loaded The last time I dined in your house the world to see the procession file past Goethe, who stood aside, with his hat off, bending but a mountain robber, by the roadside, his head as low as possible. For this I at protected him, and kissed the hand of the terwards hauled him over the coals proper. author of 'Jerusalem delivered. - Chambers' hemence and disputation will at times usurp ly and without mercy.'

A nobleman having called on Holbein while he was engaged in drawing a figure from life, was told that he could not see him, but must call another day. Foolishly taking this answer as an affront, he very rudely rushed up stairs to the painter's studoor, and feeling enraged at his lordship's assumption and intrusion, he pushed him backwards from the top of the stairs to the bottom. However, reflecting immediately on what he had done, he repaired to the king. The nobleman, who pretended to be very much hurt, was there soon after him, and having stated his complaint, would be satisfied with nothing less than the artist's life; upon which the king firmly replied-'My lord, you have not now to do with Holbein, but with me; whatever punishment you may contrive by way of revenge against him, shall assuredly be inflicted upon yourself, Remember, pray, my lord, that I can, whenever I please, make seven lords of seven ploughmen, but I cannot make one Holbein of even seven lords.'

ies to visit one of the queen's maids of honor, and was on this occasion more than usually melancholy. Suddenly, while he was conversing with her, a young person entered, so fair, so naturally elegant, that our poet would immediately have recognised her, had he not been so absorbed in her, had he not been so absorbed in his grief that he could see nothing. However, the new-comer took pity on his sufferings, and with much elegance and feeling began to talk to him of his new poem, 'Prometheus;' telling him that it was an excellent work, perhaps the best he had ever written; and she even knew by heart several of the rustic verses, extemporised as bards extemporised before the mead. Imagine the delight of the poet at hearing her thus speak! Seeing that it pleased him, she poured the healing balm, drop by drop, upon his wounded heart: She gradually and carefully proceeded from the poem in verse to the poem in prose: she passed from 'Prometheus' to the touching story of 'Ahasuerus,' that masterpiece of poetical legends. 'Follow me,' said she to Quinet, 'and you will see whether I love this poem.' two ladies immediately arose and conducted him to a Gothic studio, filled with drawings and sketches. What was the joy of the from his poem, were pointed out to him!interest, or could not give a quid pro quo, were defrauded of their fair share of state Yes, his heroes themselves, in the very attihonors. It is hoped, however, that a change tude, and exhibiting the very passions which and the most spreading umbrage of any in is about to take place, if it is not now in the his poetry had given them! It would be quite the place, and had just perused the third course of operation; and the less that is said impossible to describe his feelings when the course of operation; and the less that is said upon the subject the better. Some have fair young artist said to him, in her sweet phlet, when my attention was distracted by big with meaning, so fraught with high resister of a king of France kissed the lips of out either hat or cap. He was dressed in a

> medal of her husband to be cast, sent a letter to Jasmin, the barber poet, informing ble mark of regard from one who was him-

tist-cannot be too much admired.

M. d'Abbadie, writing of the Abyssini ans, says that 'the Gojam scholars well remember the single verse spoken in Axam Rumor ran before him, and fame followed say that the Blacks and the Browns are

The best poet that Sweden ever produced their place below the salt, and look up where they should look down?' To the ges, who were sworn to remain single, he has created great interest by plunging his And first, they must esteem themselves so ied Swedish for the sole purpose of reading far as to avoid all that is low, all that is the original, A compliment like this has

It feels that it belongs to nature's aristocracy, and despises the aristocracy of mere
wealth. The aristocracy of nature is composed of the nobles who are stamped such
by their Maker, and are, in principle and
practice, true democrats—lovers of their
fellow-men, and supporters of the equal rights

close of the coronation of George IV., Str
Walter Scott received a mark of homage to
his genius which delighted him. Missing
this carriage, he had to return home on foot
from Westminster after the banquet—that
is to say, between two and three o'clock in
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found themselves locked in the crowd some. of all.'

Many very praiseworthy examples are on archs have shown towards genius. When a society of the Scots Greys. Sir Walter addressed a society of the celebrated regiment beginning to the find a young triend sieur,' was the answer, for the French even somewhite and a young triend say monsieur to boys of five or six. A few more words were exchanged, which I did not catch, and then, 'Will you oblige me by your arm?' said the dirty, ragged gamin.

When society of this celebrated regiment beginning to the writers of the every civilised country are continually occamor where near Whitehall. A space for the dignitaries was kept clear at that point by the Scots Greys. Sir Walter addressed a by your arm?' said the dirty, ragged gamin.

Journal.

It was a warm sunny afternoon in beginning of May, when, leaving my little chamber in the Rue des Beaux Arts, I bethought me of a stroll in the Tuileries Gardens. I sauntered along the quays on my dio. Hearing a noise, Holbein opened his side the Seine, now looking at a print, now stopping at a bookstall, until I came to the Pont Neuf, by which I crossed the water, and then proceeded direct to the gardens .--The fountains were showering their bright rain in the sunshine, the parterre had been freshly done up, and the grass was vividly green; even the windows of the palace had all been mended, so as to show no signs of revolutionary violence. Everything looked no prim fine table he set them down to. neat, and beautiful, and pleasant. Above all was the clear crystal air of Paris, the atmosphere of which gives a transparency, and breathes an elasticity, which is preciously peculiar to the fair city of the Seine. oitered a moment over the few flowers, and then passed on to the sunny dry parts by the sides of which chairs are placed, and furnished at a sou a piece to those who desire Edgar Quinet, the young German poet their accommodation. On these were seatrepaired one day to the Chateau des Tuilered a bright array of French mammas, with their exquisite bonnets, and the hues of their dresses so chastely chosen; and by them, their

nurses, in their various provincial costumes, quite picturesque and piquant. Around played the children, little bonny brunettes or blushing blondes, full of gay grace or pretty pettishness. I could not, however, help again observing, as I had done the day before, while taking the same walk with my friend Elihu Burritt, the predominance of a drum, or a tin sword by his side, supported duly by scabbard and belt. Many had guns, and some of these had metal bay onets. French fame and French folly had already entered those little heads. It is a gay and pleasing sight, however-mammas, urses, and children, in those sunny Tuileres Gardens. I thought of my own "wee pairnies" and walked on. I passed into the shade under the splendid

hestnut trees-then brightly green in foliage, and begining to show their groups of snowy-white flowers, delicately tinted with a blushing pink-to the right of the gardens from whence I had entered. I sat down on one of the fixed stone seats, at the foot of a chestnut which had perhaps the biggest bole Alain Chartier while he slept; but this great bright green coat with gilt buttons; he wore surprise given to a poet—this unhoped for and consolatory gift—the infinite grace of turned over and in one hand be carried an turned over; and in one hand he carried an thought that the names of Shakspeare or the young girl, the princess, the great ar. immense opera glass, and in the other a ist—cannot be too much admired.

The Duchess of Orleans having ordered switch of a cane, both of which he used in Courtenay, which could wait an hour for a most ridiculous fashion.

> intellect. It was not "Poor Joe," down rest of the company out of humor by the The poor creature was evidently of weak in our woodland village north of the Orceive the first that was struck, adding also, well; but his Sillyness of the Seine, fine in the agreeable news of the king having grant- his folly, not un sot, but un simple, cackling with conceit, a goose of glory. On he accompanied, except by the glances of the tinct, as the Copt of antiquity and the Coptic curious. Wishing to study a specimen of portion of the modern Jews; perhaps even the French fool, I rose and followed at a the whole Hebrew family: or they destroy little distance, skirting along the trees, so each other: but nations of mules, or mulat-as to be unobserved by my subject, and thus toes, as they are called, nature will not supto avoid the possibility of giving him pain. port. Whilst I now write, the papers him. He by no means avoided attraction. carrying on a war of extermination in Now he grimaced with his hand, smoothing Hayti. It must always come to this. But down his hairless chin: now he twirled his why go to the Blacks and the Browns of Haylittle yellow cane in all kinds of curious ti? This is the shallow view of the surface circles, until it flew from his hand, and he politician, the surface thinker, the surface was compelled to the undignified action of ethnologist, and statesman, who affect not stooping to pick it up: now he seemed to be to see a solid distinction in race unless it faction. He was in his greatest glory, how- The Sarmatian and the Sclavonian differ as ever, with his opera-glass. Every now and widely from the Celt and the Saxon as does then he applied it to his eye, and took a the Negro from the Mongol, the Bosiesman sweeping survey of everything within sight. from the copper-colored Chenook. Ten As ladies approached, he exhibited himself centuries ago and more, the Sclavonian to perfection. He was evidently fascinated race, under various names—Huns, Goths, with the fair; and when any appeared with-in about eight or ten yards of him, he halt-Germany and Italy, and founded the soed, drew himself up in a position in which called German Empire. They pushed their

Obligation to Brutes. Sir Joshun's Dinners. Brutes are sensitive beings, capable of, 'Well, Sir Joshua,' said lawyer Dunning, probably, as great degrees of physical pleahim with abusive and most unjust criticism; company was of such a sort, that by -- I form of intellect inferior to our own, but has thrown him, finds in even those wretchbelieve all the rest of the world enjoyed which, being generically unlike to ours, we peace for that afternoon. But though ve- are unable to understand. They differ from minds to instruct, sympathies to bring back quieter enjoyments, where men of genius and strong character are assembled, the evand must extinguish theirs. We have, thereidence that has survived of the character of fore, a right to use them, to promote our these celebrated meetings in no respect impairs their indestructible interest. They were the first great example that had been given in this country of a cordial intercourse between persons of distinguished pretensions of all kinds; poets, physicians, law yers, deans, historians, actors, temporal and spiritual peers, house of commons men, which God has permitted. They, as much men of science, men of letters, painters, as ourselves, are under His protection. We did its best to spread guilt abroad. This philosophers, and lovers of the arts; meeting on a ground of hearty ease, good hu sities. We are designed to subsist partly guilty where it does not find them so; in mor and pleasantry, which exalts my re- upon animal food; and we may innocently encloses wretches for the commission of spect for the memory of Reynolds. It was slay them for this purpose. 2d, We may one crime, and returns them, if returned There was little order or arrangement; there was more abundance than elegance; and a happy freedom thrust conventionalism aside. Often was the dinner-board, pre- kindly, to furnish them with sufficient food upon the poor; and all our paltriest pospared for seven or eight, required to accom- and with convenient shelter. He who cannot feed a brute well, ought not to own one. modate itself to fifteen or sixteen; for often, on the very eve of dinner, would Sir Joshua tempt afternoon visitors with intimation that Johnson, or Garrick, or Goldsmith was tence, or for any reason. There can be no to dine there. Nor was the want of seats the only difficulty. A want of knives and clearer indication of a degraded and ferocious pressing her husband to sea, sentenced her forks, of plates and glasses, as often suc- temper than cruelty to animals. Hunting, ceeded. In something of the same style in many cases, and horse-racing, seem to me too, was the attendance; the kitchen had to liable to censure in this respect. Why keep pace with the visitors; and it was should a man, for the sake of showing his easy to know the guests best acquainted skill as a marksman, shoot down a poor anwith the house, by their never failing to call imal, which he does not need for food?instantly for beer, bread, or wine, that they Why should not the brute, that is harming her, she had had no bed to lie upon; noth- and efficacious measures by which Russia might get them before the first course was no living thing, be permitted to enjoy the over, and the worst confusion began. Once happiness of its physical nature unmolested? was Sir Joshua prevailed upon to furnish 'There they are privileged; and he who hurts his table with dinner glasses, and decanters, or harms them there, is guilty of a wrong. 5th, Hence all amusements which consist it and some saving of time they proved; yet inflicting pain upon animals, such as bullas they were demolished in the course of service, he could never be persuaded to rebaiting, cock-fighting, &c., are purely wickof pugnacious playthings among the boys. Service, he could never be persuaded to re-baiting, cock-fighting, &c., are purely wick-place them. But these trifling embarrass-ed. God never gave us power over animals ments,' added Mr. Courtenay, describing for such purposes. I can scarcely conceive of a more revolting exhibition of human them to Sir James Macintosh, 'only served to enhance the hilarity and singular pleasure of the entertainment.' It was not the wine, dishes, and cookery, not the fish and inflict upon each other. Surely nothing makes more than one mention, the interest and they are addressed by the title of Mass venison, that were talked of or recommended; those social hours, that irregular conworse than brutal ferocity?—Wayland's erwise hardened, found here a debasing devivial talk, had matter of higher relish, and Moral Science. fare more eagerly enjoyed. And amid all the animated bustle of his guests, the host sat perfectly composed; always attentive to what was said, never minding what was eat or drank, and leaving every one at perfect liberty to scramble for himself. Though so severe a deafness had resulted from cold caught on the continent in early life, as to compel the use of a trumpet, Reynolds profited by its use to hear or not to hear, or What value he had for him, appears by wretches as useless, before you have tried zation is still at a very low ebb amongst the as he pleased to enjoy the privileges of turbed. 'He is the same all the year round,'

of Oliver Goldsmith. The Races of Man. humming a song, sensibly to his own satisbe as wide as is the negro from the Saxon.

ever high the rank of the guests invited, he

Effect of Slight Deviations. Shaftesbury, that war, which of all things

Blue Eyes. ANSWER TO A SONNET ENDING THUS: Dark eyes are dearer far
Than those that made the hyacinthine bell.

—By J. A. REYNOLDS.

Beaumont and Fletcher Had, with the advantage of Shakspeare's ral gifts, improved by study; Beaumont, especially, being so accurate a judge of plays, that Ben Jonson, while he lived, uncalled for is it now, though eighty years as they are not obliged to remain more than the verses he writ to him, and, therefore, their utility; make law the protector, not know; the man with whom, if you should Jonson, before he writ "Every Man in his quarrel, you will find the most difficulty Humor." Their plots were generally more regular than Shakspeare's especially those which were made before Beaumont's death: respect to all; for in Reynolds there was as and they understood and imitated the conlittle of the sycophant as the tyrant. Howversation of gentlemen much better; whose wild debaucheries, and quickness of wit waited for none. His dinners were served in repartees, no poet before them could always precisely at five o'clock. His was paint as they have done. Humor, which Ben Jonson derived from particular persons, they made it not their business two or three persons of title,' and put the to describe; they represented all the passions very lively, but above all, love .invidious distinction .- Life and Adventures I am apt to believe the English language in them arrived to its highest perfectionwhat words have since been taken in, are No race will amalgamate with any other: rather superfluous than ornamental. Their promenaded along the path, apparently un. they die out, or seem slowly to become ex- plays are now the most pleasant and fremuent entertainments of the stage; two of theirs being acted through the year, for one of Shakspeare's or Jonson's-the reason is, because there is a certain gaiety in their comedies, and pathos in their more serious plays, which suits generally with all men's humors. Shakspeare's language is likewise a little obsolete, and Ben Jonson's

wit comes short of theirs. - Dryden.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Ay, thou art welcome, heaven's delicious breath, When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf, And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow brief, And the year smiles as it draws near its death. Wind of the sunny south, oh! still delay In the gay woods and in the golden air, Like to a good old age released from care. Journeying in long serenity away. In such a bright, late quiet would that I

Might wear out life like thee, 'mid bower brooks, And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks And murmur of kind voices ever nigh;

And, when my last sand twinkled in the glass, Pass silently from men as thou dost pass.

—Godey's Lady's Book.

alas! laid in the yard in which he must! worship with, and hear the good old man then most glorious?—Douglass Jerrold. who ministered at the altar. Why, even the very school-house, associated in youthful days with thoughts of ferule and tasks, now comes back to bring pleasant remembrances of many an occasion that called forth some generous exhibition of the noblest traits of human nature. There is or evil. And it is an action of life, like where he learned to feel some of his best unto a stratagem of war; wherein a man Beethoven formed a part of the household of the Elector of Cologne, the prince, a true worshipper of talent, ordered that if both required attendance at the same time, been inclined. While he was a satire:—"To secure the effect of his applause proceeds in the same time, between the dirty, ragged gamin. It was enough. Our hero was off. In an intention of the dirty, ragged gamin. It was enough. Our hero was off. In an intention of the dirty, ragged gamin. It was enough. Our hero was off. In an intention of the content of the destruction of manking than rapine or ambition. A writer thinks, perhaps, that it is not much harm to appear a diplomatic match near home, and at leisure; if weak, the being who, by her love and tenderness in after life, has made a home for himself, happier even than that which his childhood happier even than that which his could not have committed here. The man instant his self-satisfied look was changed to one going upon a diplomatic match near home, and at leisure; if weak, the being who, by her love and tenderness in after life, has made a home for himself, happier even than that which his childhood happier even than that which his childhood happier even than that which his could not have country, you have a satire;—"To secure the effect of his application of the effect of his application, and how her parents have been inclined (well-born) in their youth. Let her not be poor, how generous soever. manity, and those too among the best, that Let her not be poor, how generous soever. every excess of outrage, to every variety of crime, to every mode of human destrucis a sacredness in the privacy of that which it were a species of desecration to violate. He who seeks wantonly to invade it, is hence there exists no surer test of the debasement of morals in a community, than the disposition to tolerate in any mode the yirke thee to hear her talk. For thou man who disregards the sanctities of private shalt find it, to thy great grief, that there life. In the turmoil of the world let there is nothing more fulsome than a she-fool. be at least one spot where the poor man may find affection that is disinterested.

Doctor Primrese and the Haugmon, There had been, in light amusing fiction, no such scene as that where Doctor Primsure and pain as ourselves. They are en rose, surrounded by the mocking felons of dowed with instinct, which is probably a the gaol into which his villainous creditor us chiefly in being destitute of any moral to virtue, souls to restore and save. 'In faculty. We do not stand to them in the less than a fortnight I had formed them into relation of equality. Our right is paramount something social and humane.' Into how many hearts may this have planted a desire which had as yet become no man's care! comfort, and may innocently take their life, Not yet had Howard turned his thoughts to our necessities demand it. This right over the prison, Romilly was but a boy of nine

them is given to us by the revealed will of years old, and Elizabeth Fry had not born. God. But inasmuch as they, like ourselves, In Goldsmith's day, as for centuries before are creatures of God, we have no right to it, the gaol existed as the gallows' portal; it use them in any other magner than that was crime's high school, where Law presid may therefore use them, 1st, for our neces. prison, says Dr. Primrose, makes men use them for labor, or for innocent physical alive, fitted for the perpetration of thou recreation, as when we employ the horse for draught or for the saddle. 3d, But while we vices call for fresh restraints; penal laws, so use them, we are bound to treat them which are in the hands of the rich, are laid sessions are hung round with gibbets.' It scares men now to be told of what no man And when we put them to death, it should then took heed. Deliberate murders were be with the least possible pain. 4th, We are committed by the State. It was but four forbidden to treat them unkindly on any pre- years after this that the government which had reduced a young wife to beggary by to death for entering a draper's shop and taking some coarse linen off the counter and laying it down again as the shopman gazed at her; listened unmoved to a defence which might have penetrated stone, that inasmuch, since her husband was stolen from for Siberia service, are the most important ing to clothe her children, nothing to give proceeds gradually but steadily with the them to eat, perhaps she might have done colonization and civilization of her Asiatic something wrong, for she hardly knew dominions. The conscripts are sometimes what she did; and finally sent her to Tyburn, with her infant sucking at her breast. the remotest parts of Siberia, and the term Not without reason did Horace Walpole of military service being twenty-eight years, it is probable that only a small proportion ly a Monday passed that was not Black return to their native villages. Those who Monday at Newgate. An execution came do are looked up to as oracles by their round as regularly as any other weekly countrymen. They are objects of pride to nature than that which is seen when men assemble to witness the misery which brutes of fifteen men executed, whereof Boswell else; the place of honor is theirs by right, time at Tyburn as at White's; and Mr. exiles who each year cross it, bestows a step wit, which was their precedent, great natu- fold. Not uncalled for, therefore, though The passion for rank, stronger in Russia and, 'tis thought, used his judgment in cor- cords of society so hard that a convulsion the end of that time. Far nearer to St. recting, if not contriving, all his plots. - must come to burst them; do not cut away Petersburg than the Asiatic frontier, civili-I need speak no farther of it. The first the tyrant of the people. You will then rod, and within a very short distance from teem was their "Philaster;" for before that dross, want only the hand of a refiner; and of Cheremisses and Chuvashes—two tribes, they had written two or three very unsuc- that 'very little blood will serve to cement many of whose customs are nearly as bariver Goldsmith.

each other has often more to do with the some places they cling to Paganism, and outrage offered to the idosyncracies of per- offer up horned beasts, fruit, and vegetables sonal taste and feeling, than to their dere- to their various deities. The Chovash la liction from abstract principles of morality. dies wear a sort of bustle of sheet copper When people commit sins with which we hanging from the girdle backwards over the individually have no sympathy, and which hips, and having appended to it all manner press inconveniently upon us, we are apt to of metal ornaments, making a perpetual give them over to absolute reprobation; they clatter in walking. But these tribes are are utterances of humanity we do not com- the pink of refinement by comparison with prehend. But if it were possible that any those in the northern portion of the Muscoone man should arise, who could thoroughly vite empire-with the Ostyaks, who estout know all that was in man, we would be of the same trough with their dogs, or with struck dumb with the immense tolerance, the Samoyedes, who tear with their teeth sympathy, power of reconciliation, and of and swallow with infinite relish, huge lumps guiding to good, which he would manifest of raw and reeking flesh. The women of for all orders and degrees of men-from the the latter people wear, as their favorite dec-Pharisee, with his broad phalactery of re- oration (certainly no inappropriate one) a spectability, down to the most hardened out- glutton's tail, hanging down the back of east of Norfolk Island, who has sinned their pelisse. Their hair is platted in tails, himself down to the level, and almost to to which all manner of lumber, brass and the likeness of a brute. Meanwhile it is a iron rings, and rusty musket-locks, are atgreat comfort to believe that there exists a tached .-- Blackwood higher judgment, which will revise the rash and compendious mode by which so many are given calmly over to reprobation by their fellows .- Miss Jewsbury's Half Sis. den House, near Stowey, for one year

the calling; it may be the bullion and glit-ter of the regimentals; or, devout worship-per! it may be an unquenchable thirst for stars the Gazette, what does he become?— like a partridge." Another said, "He had heard him mutter, as he walked, in some The heart has memories that never die.
The rough rubs of the world cannot obliterate them. They are memories of home, and more properties that never die.

The soulcase to be a judge between moral right and moral injury. It is his duty not to think, but to obey. He has given up, surrendered to another, the freedom of his soul: he has dethroned the majesty of his own will be proved by the company of the control of you wrong. I have the control of you wrong. I have the control of you wrong. ate them. They are memories of home, own will. He must be active in wrong, know what he is. We have all seen him early home. There is a magic in the very and see not the injustice: shed blood for tramping away towards the sea. Would sound. There is the old tree under which craft and usurpation, calling bloodshed val. any man in his senses take all that trouble the light-hearted boy swung many a day; or. He may be made, by the iniquity of to look at a parcel of water? I think he yonder the river in which he learned to those who use him, the burglar and the carries on a snug business in the smuggling swim; there the house in which he knew a brigand: but glory calls him pretty names line, and in these journeys he is on the look parent's love, and found a parent's protection for his prowess, and the wicked weakness out for some wet cargo!" Another very tion—nay, there is the room in which he of the world shouts and acknowledges significantly said, "I know that he has got romped with brother or sister, long since, them. And is this the true condition of a private still in his cellar, for I once passed reasonable man? Is it by such means that his house at a little better than a hundred soon be gathered, overshadowed by you old he best vindicates the greatness of his mis- yards distance, and I could smell the spirits, church, whither with a joyous troop like him-self he has often followed his parents to the free motions of his own soul—is he Another said, "However that was, he is

When it shall please God to bring thee thus these ignoramuses drove from their vilto man's estate, use great providence and lage a greater ornament than will ever circumspection in choosing thy wife. For again be found amongst them. - Cottle's from thence will spring all thy future good Reminiscences of Coleridge and Southey.

where he may indulge a confidence which plied to disputing; it should be always so teth the most remote regions in particips is not likely to be abused.—Dr. Hawkes. managed, as to remember that the only tion of their fruits, how much more are

keep to coined and current terms, ting of it, arose, as Mr. Coleridge informed pays down his thousand pounds or so, for me, from a whimsical cause, or rather a his commission, what incites to the pur- series of causes. The wiseacres of the vilchase? It may be the elegant idleness of lage had, it seemed, made Mr. W. the subglory. From the moment that his name moon! and then he roamed over the hills ceases to be a judge between moral right outlandish brogue, that nobody could under

> yourself, and serve your country, you must at all times, and upon all occasions, speak the truth; for (says he) you will never be believed; and by these means your truth will both secure yourself, if you be questioned, and put those you deal with, who question your veracity, to a loss in all their disquisitions and undertakings."-

Books and Ships Compared If the invention of the ship was thought so noble which carrieth riches and com-Get your enemies to read your works in order to mend them; for your friend is so much your second-self, that he will judge, too like you.

Inamaged, as to remember that the only the only the fruits, how much more activation of their fruits, how much more activation of the magnified, which, as ships, and activation of the magnified of the

BY CHARLES MACKAY

If fortune with a smiling face Strew roses on our way, When shall we stoop to pick them up?

To-day, my love, to-day.
But should she frown with face of care. And talk of coming sorrow, When shall we grieve, if grieve we must? To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those who've wrong'd us own their faults And kindly pity pray, When shall we listen and forgive? To-day, my love, to-day. But, if stern Justice urge rebuke,

And warmth from memory borrow, When shall we chide—if chide we dare To-morrow, love, to-morrow If those to whom we owe a dehr Are harm'd unless we pay, When shall we struggle to be just?

To-day, my love, to-day.
But if our debtors sue for grace, On pain of ruin thorough, When shall we grant the boon they seek To-morrow, love, to-morrow If Love, estranged, should once again

Her genial smile display, When shall we kiss the proffer'd line To-day, my love, to-day.
But if she would indulge regret, Or dwell with by-gone sorrow, When shall we weep, if weep we must

To-morrow, love, to-mo For virtuous acts and harmless joys The minutes will not stay; We've always time to welcome them To-day, my love, to-day. But Care, Resentment, angry words, And unavailing Sorrow, Come far too soon, if they appear

To-morrow, love, to-mo

Siberian Civilization The large annual importation of exiles

the system of conscription, and the advantages offered to public officers volunteering light. George Selwyn passed as much symbol of political death to the numerous Boswell had a suit of execution black, to of rank on all public servants offering make a decent appearance near the scaf- themselves for duty in Siberia Proper. solitary and as yet unheeded, was the warn- than in any other country, drives hosts of ing of the good Dr. Piimrose. Nay, not officers across this important boundary, but submitted all his writings to his censure, have passed. Do not, he said, draw the three years, most of them return home at play that brought Fletcher and him in es. find that creatures whose souls are held as Moscow, the prevailing population consists cessful; as the like is reported of Ben our security.'-Life and Adventures of Ol- barous as their names. These people are shy and timid, very slow in acquiring indus trious habits, and addicted to sundry practi-The judgments human beings pass on ces stamping them as semi-savages. In

Mr. Wordsworth had taken the Allfor

(during the minority of the heir:) and the reason why he was refused a continu-When the born and bred gentleman, ance by the ignorant man who had the letsurely a desperate French Jacobin, for he is so silent and dark, that nobody ever heard him say one word about politics!" And

What Tully says of war may be ap- modities from place to place, and consocia-